

MAGAZINE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

VOL. I.

MARCH, 1904.

NO. 5

Published monthly under the supervision of the
General Executive Board, at 147 E. Market St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.



Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., as
second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Annum 50 Cents
Single Copies 5 Cents
(All orders payable in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES:

Furnished on application to James J. Dwyer, Edi-
tor, 147 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Correspondents writing matter for the MAGAZINE
should write on one side of paper only, and
separate from all other business. Address all
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Imaginations, Then Facts.

The following article is taken from the
Team Owners' Review, a paper published in
Pittsburg by private individuals, not by any
Team Owners' Association, so it must not be
understood as coming officially from the em-
ployer:

"THE OPEN STABLE."

"This being the time of the year when
most of the Drivers' Unions approach the team
owners with a new working agreement for the
coming year, many of our friends have written
to us and asked us for our opinion as to
whether we believe it advisable for any team
owner to sign an agreement which contains the
clause: 'Party of the first part agrees to em-
ploy none but union drivers.' In reply to this,
we would say most emphatically and without
any reservation: 'We would not!'

"To explain our position in this matter it
may be well to go into this subject a little
further.

"When we accept the clause to make our
stable a union stable, what does that mean?
It means that from that day on we have re-
linquished our right to hire whom we please, to
discharge whom we please, to pay the wages
we please, to lay off whom we please, to close
the stable when we please, to begin work when
we please, to go to lunch when we please and to
go to supper when we please. In other words,
we relinquish every right, prerogative and
stewardship, in our own business. We turn our
business over to a committee of union men, to
do with it as they please and dictate the rules
and regulations as to how our business shall
be conducted.

"Now, in the name of 'Horse Sense,' we
would ask any fair-minded business man: is
there any reason, any justice, any equity in
such a demand? Is there any man who will

turn the business, in which he has his all invested, over to anybody unless he has first received an equivalent in payment therefor? Who, as a rule, are these men composing the committee of the union that they should be thus favored? Are they men from among your own drivers? Are they men who take any interest in your success, in the progress and development of your business? No, they are the men who get their wages out of the treasury of the labor union, and whose very existence depends solely upon the life and prospects of the union. And when you say that you have at once the reason why they want you to employ union drivers only.

"Every business transaction is an equitable exchange of one thing for another. If you buy a horse you give an amount of money for it equal to its value agreed upon. If you buy oats, harness, wagons, feed, etc., etc., you do the same. Whenever you give one thing you have the right to exact something else of equal value in return."

"Do you get that when you accept this clause of the Drivers' Unions to make your stable a union stable? Go and ask the team owners who have had some experience with the Drivers' Unions and hear what they have to say about it.

"It has been the rule whenever a compact or business arrangement has been entered into with most of the drivers' unions, that they scarcely ever lived up to the agreement. They have made contracts in Chicago, in Boston, in St. Louis, in San Francisco, and lo! and behold before long they have repudiated them. Forgotten that there was such a thing. Not only that, once a contract is made with them, once one of their demands is agreed to, their expectations have no end. The Drivers' Unions of today are like *Oliver Twist* in Dickens' novel, 'They always ask for more!'"

"To come back to the union clause: What does it demand besides? That the man who does not belong to the union shall not be able to get a job? No matter whether he be a good driver with a reputation for honesty, sobriety and trustworthiness, if he does not wear the union button, it shall bar him. Now, why should it? Has this man not the right to be his own judge as to whether he ought or ought not to be a member of the union? And is it fair to deprive him of the right to make his living as a driver because the union does not endorse him?"

"Then, again, what does the 'union stable' mean? It means that the team owner has allowed himself to be forced by the union to compel every driver to join that union. In other words the team owner assists in forging the links in the chain that eventually subject him to the thralldom of an inconsistent, arrogant, oppressive labor union.

"We have said it before and we here repeat it: The fundamental principles of unionism are correct and we believe in them, but we deprecate their manner of application as exercised by the Drivers' Unions of today, as long as they insist upon the acceptance of this coercion clause, viz: 'You shall employ union labor only.'"

"One of the grandest labor organizations in this country does not believe in this clause, and that it is a successful association proves the coercive clause a fallacy. We are speaking of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, a labor union which numbers 300,000 members, and an organization everywhere respected.

"This clause of coercive unionism is an admission of the very weakness of the argument of labor unions, because it acknowledges an incompleteness in its ranks.

"In conclusion we would advise the team owners to guard their inalienable rights and privileges of proprietorship with unremitting jealousy and to leave all unionism severely alone until the labor unions are ready to stand or fall by their own merits. In the meantime let us maintain the 'Open Stable' and give every American working man the same chance to make an honest living."

When the writer of the above article says that the employer, in granting the closed shop, relinquishes all rights as to whom he shall hire, discharge, etc., he either shows a lack of knowledge of what he is talking about, or tells a deliberate falsehood. The employer who has agreed to run his business under the closed-shop agreement knows different. The union does not attempt to run the business of the employer. He may hire whom he pleases and discharge whom he pleases. All the union asks is that whomsoever he may hire is a union man. If a union man is not capable of performing his duties, the union is not going to insist that the employer retain him. In truth the unions have benefited the employer in making better men of the teamsters.

In a city where the teamsters are thoroughly organized a better system of discipline is estab-

lished in all stables. If a driver was dishonest or would act in such a way that his presence was obnoxious around the stable, if he had no respect for manhood, all the team owner could do was to discharge him. He could go to another stable and get another job. Now the team owner knows that the conditions are different; he knows that he is protected against the dishonest element; for, let him find that a man in his employ is not fit to work in company with other men of the craft, the union will take it up, and if the driver is found guilty he is liable to expulsion from the union, and that means that it is not so easy to find a position in another stable.

The team owner in a city where the teamsters are organized knows that there is no committee from the union going to try and run his business. Asking for a certain scale of wages and a certain number of hours of work a day is not, in the mind of any fair man, running the business of the employer.

The writer asks, who are these men composing the committee of the union that they should be thus favored? He asks, are they from your own drivers? Often times they are; in fact, most times they are. When a wage scale is presented to a team owner it is generally presented by a committee of his employees. All local unions can not afford the services of a business agent, and when such an agent is employed he is not an outsider. He, too, is a teamster who worked at the craft up to the time of his election to office. His means of livelihood do not depend upon the existence of the Union, for he lived before the Union was thought of, and if the union was to go out of existence, which it will not, no matter how many editorials may be published in the Team Owners' Review, the business agent could go back on the wagon and handle a team just as good as he did previous to his election.

True, Mr. Writer, when you say that every business transaction is an equitable exchange of one thing for another. When a team owner goes to buy a horse, he gives an amount of money, just as you say, but the horse dealer tries to get as high a price as he possibly can for that horse. That is business. So is it a business proposition with the team driver when a team owner buys his service and the driver wants to get as high a price as he possibly can for his goods.

The writer goes on further and says that whenever a compact or business arrangement has been entered into with most of the Drivers' Unions, that they scarcely ever live up to the

agreement. If the writer knows so much about this, if he knows it to be true that the drivers scarcely ever live up to an agreement, then he certainly must know the truth in the statement that we make, that the team owners do not always live up to the agreement.

He tells the truth when he says the Drivers' Unions are like *Oliver Twist* in Dickens's novel, they always ask for more. They have not been organized a very great many years, so therefore, could not have asked for more very often. True, they are like *Oliver Twist* in Dickens's novel, and, like *Oliver Twist*, were kicked and cuffed about, and when they did ask for more were treated like *Oliver Twist*. We thank you, Mr. Writer, for this comparison.

The writer asks if a man should not be his own judge as to whether he ought or ought not to be a member of a union, and is it fair to deprive him of the right to make his living as a driver because the union does not endorse him? The union never refuses to endorse a driver. If a man is an honest man, the union holds out its arms to him and he is welcome. We ask, is it fair for a non-union man to come in on accept conditions that the union brought about, without paying his share of the expense incurred in bringing about the condition? It sounds very pretty when you talk about the rights of the non-union man as an American citizen, but isn't it true that the non-union man generally asserts those rights in a locality where he can receive the same benefits as a union man does, and yet keep away from the union simply to save the 50 cents a month dues?

The writer informs us of something we never knew before. He speaks about the grandest labor organization in this country with a membership of 300,000 that does not believe in the closed shop. He speaks of the Stationary Engineers. If he would stop and think a while, or if he cared to think it out, he would realize that the stationary engineers hardly have any need of asking for the closed shop, simply because there are not so very many plants where they employ more than one engineer, and when the owners of that plant employ a union engineer they grant the closed shop. We do not know where the writer gets the membership of the engineers from. Three hundred thousand is a much larger figure than 15,000, which is the membership of the Engineers' Union.

We will say in closing that we do not believe the team owners, of the larger cities at least, take the Team Owners' Review seriously. They have the closed stable and they know what it is and they very seldom object to it.

They Are On the Run.

Has the Associated Press representative of St. Louis sunk into oblivion or has he died the natural death of the four-flusher? We have not heard much of late about the brutality and all the other names adopted in use against the St. Louis livery drivers. Perhaps the worthy representative of capital has realized that he is up against a losing fight. The Liverymen's Association has ceased its vociferous clamorings. They no longer tell us of the number of union men deserting the ranks and begging for their old positions. We hear no more of the bright prospects of breaking up the Union, but on the contrary the public is beginning to learn the truth.

St. Louis has finally awakened to the fact that the Liverymen's Association is going to pieces; that it has desertions in its ranks daily and that the liverymen, individually, are signing contracts with the Local Union. The bugaboo, in the form of reports of riot, highway robbery, etc., has vanished. It has flown, and, like it, the Liverymen's Association itself, will disappear. The liverymen, most of them at least, have come to the conclusion that it is best to size up the situation from a business point of view, and they are accepting the agreement submitted by the Local Union as a business proposition.



And He Was a Union Man.

The skeptical employer, who sees nothing in the teamsters' organization but strike and turmoil, and who does not want to believe that the teamsters are organized for the purpose of not only bettering the conditions of the members of the craft, but also to make better citizens, can, perhaps, learn something from the following letter, addressed to General Secretary E. L. Turley, from Jere L. Sullivan, secretary of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance. We need go no further into the subject than to offer Mr. Sullivan's letter for the consideration of the team owner or any one else interested:

CINCINNATI, O., February 23, 1904.

Edw. L. Turley, Sec'ty Brotherhood of Teamsters' International, 147 Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As is my usual custom, I go home to dinner every day; some people call it lunch, who perhaps have a little more money than the writer. Be that as it may, it is the same old plebian dinner with

me. This necessitates riding on the street cars, and I have had two experiences recently that I believe you should be made acquainted with, for I take it that encouragement along that line is particularly desired by the workers.

The incidents practically are similar. We have had considerable snow, and a little rain, which has left our streets in an almost impassable condition, especially for horses with smooth shoes. One of the drivers in turning out from the railway track, was unfortunate enough to have both horses fall. I noted the button on his cap, and naturally was an interested spectator. Instead of what I had been accustomed to seeing—the driver get off and whip and kick, he immediately unloosed the harness, patted both horses, and in as gentle a manner as I have ever had the pleasure of witnessing, treated both animals with extreme gentleness, with the result that in a very few moments the horses were on their feet, and, strange to say, men who perhaps are occupied at work that does not require calloused hands, really, in a practical sense, put their shoulders to the wheel and aided the driver to get off of the track.

One old gentleman, and, by the way he looked, as we say, like "ready money," remarked to the driver, "Young man, you are an exception; I shall certainly report to your employer that you are entitled to his serious consideration." The driver smiled and thanked the old gentleman, and, putting his hand to his button—and, by the way, it was a current month button—in his own way, stated that that button represented that kind of treatment to the dumb animal.

Now, Brother Turley, this is the second time that this event has transpired, and I know you will be pleased with comment made by men who seldom appreciate gentleness toward a dumb animal, and the point occurred to me if the team drivers were to make it their aim, they could just, by this gentleness mentioned, obtain a support from the public that could never be wrested from them.

Trusting that I haven't taken up your time—I am, perhaps, just as busy as you are, but the foregoing appealed to me, and I trust will be acceptable to you—with kindest regards for yourself and organization, I am

Yours fraternally,

JERE L. SULLIVAN, Sec'ty-Treas.



THE average yearly sum paid by the member of a labor organization is \$15.

Reports that the Chicago Employers' Association had expelled the Liverymen's Association for making a closed shop agreement with the livery drivers brought to light the fact that the contract was made with the consent of the Employers' Association.

"I do not believe the report," said Harvey Edgerton, secretary of the Joint Liverymen's Association. "Secretary F. W. Job informed us that the Employers' Association preferred we should not grant the closed shop, but he said that should not stand in the way of a settlement.

"As far as the open shop is concerned, we could not run our business under that plan. There would be too much trouble. I was slow in making up my mind to join the Employers' Association. It may be all right for very wealthy men, but the livery men have not the money to sacrifice in fighting labor."



Appreciated the Movement on Foot.

Wayside Tales for February tells the following good story. We do not remember that it actually occurred, but it is a good one whether it is true or not:

At the recent convention of the Teamsters' National Union at Niagara Falls the important question of an amalgamation of rival organizations was being considered. Chairman Moffitt had recognized one of the delegates and he began to speak in a loud voice. "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, there is a movement on foot, there is a powerful movement on foot——" The delegate paused, for his speech had taken flight. "There is a movement on foot—"

"Mr. Chairman," interrupted a delegate, "the gentleman is out of order. Coxeyites may be identified with movements on foot, but we teamsters are interested in movements on wheels."

The moments occupied by laughter gave the first speaker time to consult the notes of his vanished oration, and when order had been restored he talked vigorously on the power of amalgamation.

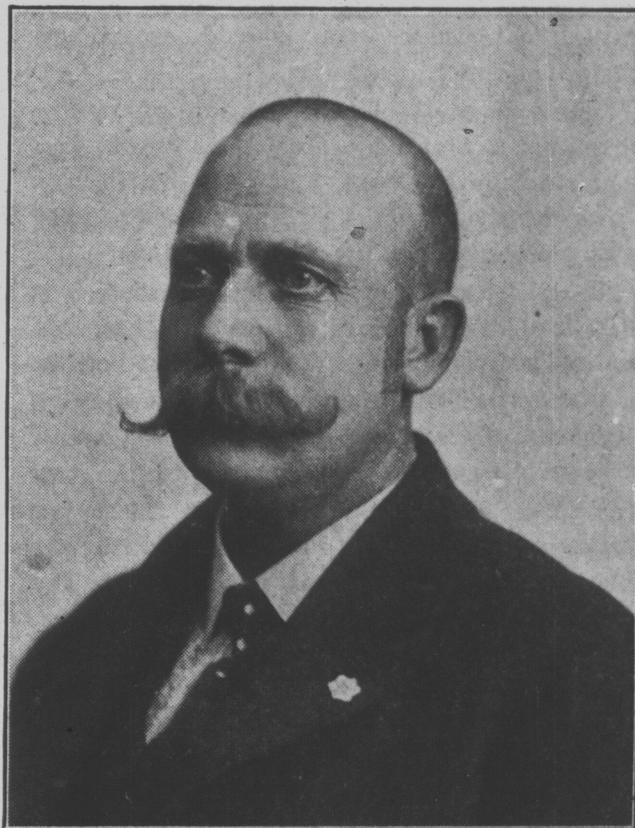


Notice to Joint Councils.

The Executive Board has instructed the editor to publish the names and addresses of the secretaries of the different Joint Councils. We respectfully request that the secretaries take the matter up and forward their names and addresses to the editor for publication.

J. E. Longstreet.

J. E. Longstreet, President of the Cincinnati Joint Council, is the old war horse of the Cincinnati Teamsters. He was a charter member of Local No. 13, but the number proved a hoodoo. Brother Longstreet and a few other workers formed a nucleus from the membership of 13 for five new Locals, and thus started the foundation of the grand organiza-



J. E. LONGSTREET

tion of teamsters in Cincinnati. Longstreet transferred into Local 164 and was chosen as its President, the position he has filled ever since with credit. He was selected by his Local to act as delegate to the Central Council of Cincinnati and at the last election of that body was elected to the office of Vice-President.



Value of Unions.

W. R. Hearst couches his views of organized labor in the following:

The distribution of wealth is just as important as its creation. Prosperity does not mean excessive wealth for a few, combined with poverty for the masses. That is the sort of prosperity that exists in China and in India, where rich mandarins and rajas lord it over starving populations.

The labor union, in enforcing a high scale of wages, brings about the distribution of wealth throughout the entire community.

The prosperity of the merchant depends upon the purchasing power of the mass of the people. Upon that purchasing power depend also the manufacturer, the farmer, the book publisher, the theater owner and actor—all of those that have products or effects to sell.

Poverty-stricken people do not eat beef or mutton; they do not buy woolen clothes in profusion. They have not enough for life's real necessities. Nothing at all of the books, the travel, the pleasures that should accompany genuine national prosperity.

Wide and equitable distribution of wealth is essential to a nation's prosperous growth and intellectual development, and that distribution is brought about by the labor union more than by any other agency of our civilization.

The labor union, with its good prices for work, enables the father to feed and keep his children in school, instead of sending them to the factory. Thus it adds to the intelligence and health of the future generation, besides increasing prosperity in the present.

And the dignity that comes of the union man's independence is in harmony with our American ideas of life and government. The industrial unrest of recent times has not been due to the extortionate demands by labor—although the labor union has been made the scapegoat of many an incompetent and many a get-rich-quick schemer. The workman's increased pay has come about necessarily to meet the added cost of living. Government statistics show that the cost of life's necessities has increased 16 to 30 per cent. The price of labor has not increased in proportion to that.

The trusts are chiefly responsible for this increase in the cost of living. An important and able business man of New England said to me the other day that it is becoming almost impossible for legitimate business to succeed, owing to the demands of the trusts on the one hand and labor on the other.

I replied, what I believe to be obviously true, that he was paying tribute to the trusts in both cases. One tribute he pays directly to the trusts through the increased cost of trust products. The other he pays to those same trusts indirectly through the intermediary of the working man, who simply hands over his increased pay to the trusts in payment of the increased cost of food and other necessities.

It is, of course, true that the demands of trades unions are not always just or wise. The unions are made up of human beings with ordinary human weaknesses. But the unions at

least ask pay for labor which they actually perform, for services actually rendered. They do not demand extortionate prices for the products of others. And yet the unions are subjected to more harsh criticism than the trusts. For instance, in my business, the producing of newspapers, there came simultaneously two demands.

The trust demanded an increased price for paper and one of the unions demanded an increased price for labor.

A number of my brother newspaper owners gathered in my office and suggested a union of newspapers to prevent an increase in the wages of the workers. I asked them why it would not be better to combine to prevent the trust from getting its arbitrary increase in the price of paper. But I could not interest them in that. They seemed to think it all right for a great trust to ask for more money arbitrarily—but all wrong for men that work to ask for more money to meet the constantly increasing cost of living.



MR. JOB'S UNION

Threatens to Go on Strike if Some of Its Members Don't Stop "Scabbing."

The Chicago Inter Ocean is authority for the statement that the walking delegates of employers' associations in Chicago have formed a "union" for mutual protection. Competition has become keen among them, and as a result some of them have been accused of "scabbing." Some of the walking delegates of the employers are secretaries for so many associations that they have to keep a printed list as a sort of daily reminder. The minimum scale has been \$75 a month, and now V. W. Sincere is accused of accepting a secretaryship at \$50. F. W. Job is to be chief walking delegate of the new union, which is to be governed by a board. The minimum wage is to be \$75 per month, with a bonus of \$100 for every labor union broken up. Any delegate who fails to get his name in at least two daily papers three times a week shall be tried for incompetency. Whenever a strike is threatened it is the duty of the board to stir up as much agitation as possible, and to persuade employers to close down their factories. "Only in this way can our jobs be secure and our wage scale be maintained," says the proposed constitution.



In Belfast, Ireland, 7,500 shipbuilders and linen workers are out of work.

H. K. Sullivan.

Brother Sullivan is Fifth Vice President of the International Organization. He was President of Local No. 30 previous to his election to International office.

Brother Sullivan hails from Evansville and is one of the best-known union men in that part of the country. Recently, on a visit to his



H. K. SULLIVAN.

home town, the boys of Local No. 30 gave an oyster supper in his honor, which goes to show the feeling they have for their "Sully."

He is busy at the present time looking after the interests of the Local Unions in Indiana, and under his guidance they hope to have every man working at the craft in the Union before the year is out.



Eugene V. Debs to the New Organization of Railway Men.

The following communication was recently sent to the officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Employees:

You are having and will continue to have for some time an uphill work, but this is the kind strong men undertake and the kind that develops their best qualities and gives their names to history. The opposition you have will serve a beneficent purpose if your mem-

bers meet it with an unconquerable determination to overcome it and reach their goal.

The railway corporations are all against you for the same reason that they were opposed to the American Railway Union, and they are not to be blamed for looking out for their own interests. They are against any organization that attempts to unite their employes. They are for every organization that divides them. The grand officers of the several special class "brotherhoods" travel on annual passes. The officers of your organization pay their fare. It is such an advantage to belong to the former in the way of securing corporation favors and privileges that an army of men keep up their membership in them, though they have not for years been employed in the railway service. While they declare their hostility toward your brotherhood because of what they call its "mixed" membership, every one of them has every branch of the service represented in its own membership, from a conductor to a wiper, and beyond that, from a preacher to a policeman.

For many years I have seen and felt the necessity of a united organization of railway employes. The reason for this in this day of capitalist concentration is so obvious as to be self-evident. The railroad corporations are, of course, against it. A large number of salaried labor leaders are also against it, notwithstanding their organizations fail every time they are subjected to the supreme test. They failed in 1873, they failed in 1877, in 1888 and in 1894. They will fail again when the crucial test comes in the next twelvemonth, more or less.

During the "boom" times of the last three or four years the railroads have been "making" an army of new railroad men. The signs of depression are already beginning to appear. The letdown is inevitable, and among the first things that will happen will be sweeping reductions of wages. The army of surplus men will be available in case of a strike, and the leaders will doubtless advise their followers, as they have in the past, that "half a loaf is better than no bread." If, under such conditions, they strike, they will be beaten, and if they don't strike their wages will go down, and the fruit of their boasted victories will turn to ashes. This has happened over and over again. Must it continue to happen for another century before the eyes of the working victims are opened to the fact that they must unite from end to end of the service and present a solid front to protect their interests?

In their present form the railroads can and do use the "brotherhoods" against each other, and as for any actual federation, it will never be accomplished, for at that point the railroads will fight them, and that is not in harmony with their policy of "identical interests."

The simple, effective way, and only way, to unite railway employes is within a single organization. Each class is within its own sub-jurisdiction and in control of its own affairs, subject only to the supervision of the general organization. The United Brotherhood recognizes and acts upon this fundamental principle. Sooner or later the railway employes will have to come to it. It is simply a question as to how long they prefer division to unity, defeat to victory. Your organization is in the critical period of its development, and it remains to be seen if your leaders and rank and file are of the fiber that defies failure and which the coming organization must have to fulfill its mission. Judging from those I have met and know, your membership will stand firm, however severe the tempest may rage, until victory is assured. The next few months will bring you your great opportunity, and I shall hope that, being familiar with the lessons of the past, you will profit by them. When the "panic" comes and thousands are thrown out of work and wages begin to sink, the need of unity will be felt far more than you can teach it and preach it in peaceable times.

EUGENE V. DEBS.



The Right to Work.

We hear so much of the right to work and we see so much of the inapplicability of the theory in practice, says the Railroad Trainmen's Journal, that we must sum the entire question up by adding to the assertion, "every man has a right to work," the modifying clause, "if he can get a job."

We also find a serious hindrance to the man securing employment in the several restrictive and prohibitive rules that are a part of his contract if he accepts service under certain corporations. A man has the right to work, but when it comes to the right to decide upon the terms and conditions of employment, then his right is largely dependent upon his employer's ideas of service rules.

To illustrate this statement we refer to the railroad systems that have in their application for employment a clause releasing the company from any liability for damages for injuries received while in the employ of the company;

that have a clause declaring a man will not affiliate with a labor organization and to withdraw from membership if affiliated when accepting the contract; that have a clause acceding to the rules a voluntary relief department system that is a sort of an omnibus arrangement covering a series of questions affecting conditions of employment that are of considerable advantage to the employer. Wherever these rules apply a man has a perfect right to work provided he can get a job and is willing to work under the rules prescribed by the corporation.

The majority of writers in saying "a man has a right to work," imply that there ought to be work for every man who is willing to work and that there ought to be sufficient remuneration to enable him to live decently, provide a comfortable home for his family, educate his children, enjoy a fair share of the luxuries of life and lay by something against the time of want. This is an ideal condition and a correct one. And by luxuries it is not meant that the workman expects to enjoy any of those things he knows are beyond his reach or his social status. Say what we may, there are, and so far as can be determined, there will be, gradations of society. These separate classes are found to exist in all grades and split themselves up into smaller classes until all society is covered. Men and women have been accustomed to the conditions of their class and from their viewpoint they are best fitted to judge what a bare living is and what comfort and pleasure mean to them. The usual argument is that the people never know when to stop looking for better things. For this much, then, let us be truly thankful.

When the world finds its people satisfied it will find a dreary old place to which this trust-ridden earth would seem a paradise. Think seriously of a satisfied world, an ambitionless people, and forget them.

It is the ambition to change grades in society that has brought the world along; that has brought millions of people from other lands to this country and that is bringing millions more each year. It is the healthy ambition to get somewhere and enjoy something they have never enjoyed, but they are willing to work for it, they have a right to work for it, and they can work for it, provided, the men who own the world will permit.

The capitalist has a right to work. He has a right to work everybody who will permit him to do it. In his class he is similar to his

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meanest employe in his grade. His opinion in deciding what luxury and necessity mean are just the same to him as to the workman; the difference is the cost between a monkey party at Newport and a theater party in a Chicago "ten-twenty-thirty" playhouse.

It is the right to work and the failure to secure work that is the problem. Unless hours are changed and shortened, unless business increases through home consumption and foreign demand, there is not now enough work for all of the people in this country. Today there are about two men for every position; the several grades of society are clamoring for something better and as the bottom surges toward the top, unfortunately, there is not much opportunity for the man who is crowded out at the top to get in anywhere below. This is another unfortunate bit of evidence against the theory of the right to work.

It used to be said with some degree of truth that land opportunities offered a solution of the labor problem; that when a man wanted to wrest his living from the soil there was nothing to prevent, but even now land is owned privately by the thousands of acres, and any man can not make use of it unless he has the price to pay for it. No man can successfully engage in manufacture, nor can he engage in anything else, for to use a common phrase, "He won't be let." The Standard Oil Company, with its head the richest and most powerful magnate in the world, will stoop to compete with an individual who attempts to exercise his right to work without permission from Mr. Rockefeller.

What good is a right when one can not profit by it? What benefit is all of the high-minded opinion that soars to the skies in theory and falls to the ditch in practice? Better by far to realize the truth of a condition, even though it hurts, than to grope along in the dark, refusing to let in the light because it may show us something we know, yet knowing, dislike to acknowledge. Why don't we admit we have no right to work unless we receive permission from the men who have to employ? And then, when the admission is made, be self-sufficient to make an effort to provide a remedy to meet the situation?

Not all the world has gone blind. Millions of people know the full force of the truth, yet they grasp about them uncertainly for a solution and in too many instances fail because what would solve the question for themselves would impose injury on others that would leave

them worse off than they now are. Progressive changes are but slow methods, yet they are the only safe ones. People must have time to become accustomed to what they are doing and what is being done to them. The bulk of the world is slow to agree and it must agree before it can help itself to any great extent.

We feel that the labor organization has done honestly what it could to assist all workers toward a fairer degree of living. It has attempted to establish a minimum wage, below which the employer could not go; it never denied him the right to pay all for service he wanted to pay; it has attempted to provide work for the greatest possible number; it has adhered to the law and sought legislative protection against unfair and dangerous practices and appliances, and where it has secured strength sufficient it has had something to say of the terms of service, but where labor has been without organization it has accepted the right to work as the employer has fixed conditions.

The right to work is purely theoretical and in practice is hedged in completely by the advantages of ownership. That it is absolutely wrong to deny the man a right to work who wants to work is admitted, but when private ownership or corporate management decide that men shall not work for them and there is no other place to work, the question of theoretical right must back down before the question of practical might.

We refer to the "rights of property" which is something ambiguous in practice, for it covers so much. There should be an equality of right between capital and labor that would not give all of the advantage to capital. When a man, able and willing to work, asks for it, it should be given him and it should not be in the power of any "accident of fortune" to deny him that right. The laws of "mine and thine" have always been dependent upon physical force. Through it today we have reached that point in our history where we must hang our heads in shame at the spectacle of a man unable to work, suffering with his family, desperate to a dangerous degree, in a land of plenty, but owned and operated by and for the benefit of a few who hold the God-given right to work at their disposal.

We all subscribe to the power of the State. The poor man too often regards it as his oppressor; the rich man always demands the support of the poor one in the maintenance of the State for his own protection, and the poor man

very properly gives it. There is no room for any other doctrine, for safety itself demands it, and all classes subscribe to it, but the moneyed class take advantage of it. But, theoretically at least, the State is supreme and being supreme and upheld by the millions of working people, who must maintain it if it is to be maintained, can we not hope one of these days for a time when it will not be the rule to have the richest nation in the world furnish the worst example of corporate denial of the right to work; when capital in enforcing its demands will not grow rich on underpaid labor; when women and children can be found in the home and the school room instead of at the loom or the bench; when the man alone will be the bread winner; when capital will be fair and prosperous; when each particular person will be in his place enjoying the right to work, as we believe God intended he should, and making of him a self-supporting, self-respecting, and respected man, glorying in his strength and an opportunity to use it honorably?



Cardinal Gibbons on the Evils of the Sweat Shop.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

During an interview I had a few days ago with Cardinal Gibbons on the labor question, he said:

"The sweating system is a disgrace to the country. We have a large class of persons here in Baltimore employed by the proprietors of the clothing establishments. Some of them work in the stores and others in their own homes, bringing their garments to the establishment. These people are overworked and underpaid. I find that they put in six days, of ten to twelve hours each, for from \$6 to \$8 per week. With this pittance they have to pay for house rent, food, clothing and all the expenses incident to family life. They have hardly enough to keep them from starving, and the result is that after a few years they are incapacitated for work. I find that many of them are compelled to toil in sweat shops contracted in space and poorly lighted."

"How can the matter be remedied, your eminence?" I asked.

"One way is to arouse public attention to the grievance and discriminate in favor of goods made in other establishments. We have in Baltimore a Consumers' League, the members of which agree to purchase only such goods as are made in sanitary quarters, with reason-

able working hours and fair wages. The league has a label, which is put on all goods made in such places. I think it is a good thing and ought to be patronized."

"How about the labor organizations, your eminence? Do you approve of them?"

"Yes," replied the cardinal. "I see no reason why our workingmen should not combine together for their own protection and benefit. This is an age of organization. We have syndicates, trusts and all sorts of combinations of capital, why should we not have organizations of labor? The labor union is an emblem of freedom. It is the legitimate child of the trade guilds of old England. It has nothing to conceal, and it takes from man the pretext for the formation of dangerous secret societies."

"That is so," said I, "but it also originates trouble. It causes strikes and boycotts."

"That is true," replied the cardinal, "but I think the day will come when such things will pass away and when arbitration and conciliation will take the place of strikes. The disputes between capital and labor can be and should be amicably settled."

"As to strikes, I think they are at best a questionable remedy for labor troubles. They paralyze industry, foment passion and lead to the destruction of property. They keep the men in enforced idleness, during which their minds are clouded with discontent, and they often cause great suffering to the workman's family. I don't approve of the boycott. I regard it as an unwarrantable invasion of the commercial privileges guaranteed by the government to every business firm. A man has the right to select the place where he deals, and you violate that right when you keep him from doing so by the order of any society. Such a prohibition assails the liberty of the purchaser and the rights of the seller."

"Your eminence is looked upon as the paternal friend of both capital and labor. Can you not give some advice to capitalists as to the treatment of their employees?"

"If I were to do that," was the reply. "I should merely ask them to keep in view the golden maxim of the gospel. 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.' This is according to the teachings of Christ, and also the dictates of reason. The employer should remember that 'the laborer is worthy of his hire;' that he is entitled to a fair and just compensation for his work, and that he should have kind treatment."

"I think there should be a closer relation between employer and employe," continued Cardinal Gibbons. "We should put ourselves in the places of those who work for us, and remember that they are men, with feelings like ours; that they can be repelled by an overbearing spirit, and that they are stung by injustice, and softened by kindness. We should realize that it rests with us to a large extent whether their hearts and homes are to be clouded with sorrow or radiant with joy."

"But many capitalists do that, your eminence, do they not?"

"Some do, but many do not," was the reply. "Most of the trusts and monopolies are operated with regard to large dividends rather than to the claims of Christian charity. Like the car of Juggernaut, they crush every obstacle in their way. State legislatures and city councils. They cut wages and oppress their people. Such monopolies should be regulated by law and protection should be afforded to legitimate competing corporations."

"Now, take the working man, your eminence," said I, "can you not give me a few words of counsel for them?"

"There is little that I can say which I have not already said to my people. I would advise them to cultivate the spirit of industry, without which all the appliances of organized labor are unavailable. Activity is the law of all intellectual and animal life, and the man who works is the happy man and also the successful man. The majority of our rich men have become so through their own untiring industry."

"I would advise the workman to take a personal and conscientious interest in his employer. He is to a certain extent a partner in the business, and he should desire its prosperity. The sensible employer will reward such service with a generous hand."

"Again," continued Cardinal Gibbons, "I would advise the workman to foster habits of economy and self-denial; to live within his income and keep out of debt. Let him be not over-eager to amass wealth. To desire to accumulate a fortune is car national distemper. Moderate means with content are worth more than millions without it, and the poor man has blessings which the rich man has not. There is a story of a peasant who was going over a man's farm hoping to catch some game for his family. He was suddenly met by the owner and thereupon asked him how he happened to be out so early. 'I am trying to find an appetite for my breakfast,' replied his lord-

ship. 'And I,' returned the man, 'am out hunting a breakfast for my appetite.' I leave it to you which man was the richer."

"In conclusion," said the cardinal, "I would advise the workingmen to be sober and above all religious. But that is not for the working man alone, but for all."

"It is said that the labor unions are moving toward Socialism, your eminence. What do you think of that?"

"The better sentiment of the United States will never permit Socialism to have a hold in this country," was the reply. "The Catholic church is opposed to it, as is every one else. The Socialist is a drone who wishes to feed on humanity. He says to working labor, and working capital, go ahead and labor. I will stand aside and loaf and enjoy the results."



Carpenters After Soldiers.

The San Francisco union carpenters are making a hot fight against the practice of permitting soldiers to compete with citizens who follow a trade for a living, says the Labor News. As set forth in the News last week, the government's enlisted men are allowed 50 cents a day for doing carpenter work, in addition to their regular wages.

It appears that an appropriation of \$75,000 was made for certain improvements at San Francisco and that \$67,000 was spent for material, leaving the ridiculous sum of \$8,000 for labor to handle that quantity of material. The commander who got himself into this hole decided to escape by the scheme of putting the soldiers at work as carpenters. As these soldiers get only \$15.50 a month with 50 cents a day extra for playing carpenter, their total daily wage is the munificent sum of a trifle over one dollar! This is really worse than Chinese competition, and when it comes to do it in the name of the government it is not strange the union carpenters are indignant. They have called the attention of Congress to the matter.



SENATOR PLATT of New York has reported favorably the bill regulating leaves of absence of employes of the Government printing office. The bill gives the employes who receive annual salaries leaves of thirty days each, exclusive of Sundays, thus putting them on the same footing as employes in other departments of the government. A letter was read from the public printer saying that the additional cost to the government would be about \$50,000 a year.

ARBITRATION.**Bill Introduced In the Senate to Provide For a National Tribunal.**

Considerable attention is being given the bill introduced a few days ago in the United States Senate to provide for a national tribunal of arbitration to adjust labor disputes. The bill was prepared by Volney W. Foster of Chicago and was introduced by Senator Cullom.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is opposed to the bill and has instructed its Legislative Committee to fight against its enactment into law. At the present time most of the employers throughout the country seem to be opposed to arbitration in any form, so that between the two forces there is but little likelihood of the measure becoming a law.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor thinks if the measure becomes a law that it would prove an entering wedge to bring about compulsory arbitration, which is opposed by practically all the labor unions in the country. That, however, is only one of a number of objections to the bill as introduced.

It provides for the appointment by the President of six men, one of whom shall be the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, at a salary of \$8,000 a year. No provision is made in the bill as to how this tribunal should be constituted. There is nothing in the bill to prevent the appointment, for instance, of five mine owners or five railroad presidents, although they might be required to investigate a strike on a railroad or in coal mines.

Organized labor is entirely ignored in the bill as originally drawn, and this of itself would arouse the antagonism of the labor unions even if they were in sympathy with the spirit of the bill. The bill is not nearly as well drawn up as many of the laws in operation in the various States for dealing with the problem. Thirty-three States now have bureaus of investigation of labor conditions in one form or another, and should the proposed bill become a law it would practically nullify the work of the State boards. Some of these State boards have done good, effective work, while some have been practically useless.

The same reasons why State boards have not been very effective applies in an aggravated form to the proposed national tribunal. In many of the States men have been appointed on arbitration boards as a reward for political activity rather than because they have any

qualifications to fill the position. This has in many cases made State boards a farce, as both employers and employees look askance at them and say that they will have nothing to do with a lot of politicians.

The same objection would apply to the national tribunal, so that it is hard to see how the proposed law would be of any benefit.—Luke Grant in Chicago Inter Ocean.

**INFANT WORKERS.****Result of Official Investigation of Child Labor in the Factories of New Jersey.**

The following is taken from an official statement made to the Legislature of New Jersey by John L. Swayze, acting chief factory inspector:

Last May the Governor instructed me to take hold of the work of the Department of Factories and Workshops and investigate the conditions that prevail in New Jersey as to child labor. The department has found that the conditions that prevail in the textile district, which includes Paterson and Passaic, are true to a greater or less degree as to the entire State.

In the beginning, the department was confronted with assertions and published statements that child labor existed in some of the mills of Paterson. Representatives of charitable organizations and labor unions complained that the child labor law was not enforced. The school teachers in the mill districts described conditions which, if they existed, show that the child labor law is not observed.

As complaints were made that the local deputies did not attempt to enforce the law deputies were transferred. Twice outside deputies were sent into the textile districts, but no results were obtained. The number of violations reported by the deputy was so small as to force the conclusion that either there was no child labor in the textile district or, if there was, the local deputy could not find it.

To test the situation further it was decided to detail a special investigator, who was sent to Paterson and Passaic. He continued his work in the district for six weeks. He was very much crippled in obtaining information, as it was impossible to give him legal authority to enter the mills, and he was compelled to obtain information from outside investigation. In the short time he was in the district he reported seventy-three cases of child labor violation in the mills. These children ranged in age from eight to fourteen years and comprised some of both sexes.

Needing him in another part of the State, we were compelled to remove the special investigator before he had been able to run down all the cases he had on hand, and at the time he was removed from the district he reported that he had a list of 200 children who he had good reason to believe were under the legal age.

In one mill he found and investigated twenty-six cases; in another mill twenty-two cases. Of one mill in Passaic the investigator reported:

"As I watched the employes leaving at the noon hour it seemed more like the letting out of a kindergarten than a mill."

Of a mill in Paterson he made the following statement: "I visited a mill in this city at the noon hour. The number of children of illegal age employed there would seem to be limited only by the number procurable. I counted eighty-eight children enter one gate at the sound of the 1 o'clock whistle."



The Old, Old Cry.

We are told that there is an old ruse still sometimes employed by detected pickpockets in shouting, "Stop, thief!" after some imaginary person and supposedly running after him, the aim being to divert attention and admit of the real culprit's escape. Recent happenings among some employers and their constant cant about "law and order" recall this trick.

Do the enemies of organized labor really stand for "law and order?" Let us see. The whole school of capitalist antagonists will tell you vociferously that they would not put the smallest obstacle in the way of unionism if the unions were all as conservative, law-abiding and orderly as the employers. These people are great patriots and wonderful exemplars of obedience to the law. This land would be an industrial paradise if all of us measured up to their standard.

Would it? Let us see about it. We do not apologize for lawlessness in any form. We have never advocated and always discouraged violence, and intend to do so in the future. We realize that lawlessness is wrong and censurable, and also that it never helps labor, but on the contrary injures it. But we do assert, with complete confidence, that labor is more law-abiding than the class of capitalists that is forever talking about law and order.

Employers do not assault strikers; they do not "intimidate" workmen, nor do they picket homes and shops. But they employ ruffians to

provoke disturbance and violence, and they have called into existence the noble profession of strike-breaking. This profession may be lawful, but it is not conducive to peace and order.

All this, and more, it is doing, and hiring lawyers and editors to do, with assiduity and ingenuity.

At the annual banquet of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, held at Chicago early in December, a Mr. Brinton said:

"If the fight for the closed shop is allowed to continue, there will be scenes of bloodshed in this country that will surpass those of the French revolution."

A nice specimen of a speech for a professor of law and order to make! Suppose some workman had used the same language, but changing the situation? Say, for instance, if a workman had said:

"If the fight for the open shop, which is another name for the non-union shop, is allowed to continue, there will be scenes of bloodshed in this country that will surpass the days of the French revolution."

What a howl would go up from the capitalists and the press denouncing him as an enemy to our people and our country! And yet these Brintons and Parrys can indulge in hysterical shrieks, predicting bloodshed, provoking hatred among our people, and still accusing workmen of lack of respect for law and order, and not a word of adverse comment in any newspaper of the country!

We hear much about the shameful, unpatriotic action of a union in ostracising a member of the militia.

We hear little or nothing about the splendid patriotism of the employers who object to their clerks or workmen joining the militia.



Labor in Parliament.

Inquiry is frequently made how the admirable body of working men who today sit in the House of Commons on terms of equality with marquises, dukes, an' a' that, manage to meet the expenses incidental to six months' residence in London engaged upon work that knows no pay sheet. One of them tells me that the most common source of private revenue is derived from salaried offices connected with trade unions. Only four labor members do not draw salaries from that source. They are Mr. Fenwick, John Burns, Mr. Crooks and Mr. Broadhurst. The latter was for a while Under Secretary at the Home Office, and doubtless re-

lieved himself from the embarrassment of living up to his unaccustomed income by saving three-quarters pay out of four. When he left office he earned a hundred or two a year as London correspondent to a Scotch paper. Retiring from the secretaryship of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Congress, he was presented with a well earned gift of £1,200. He owns a pretty little freehold cottage at Cromer, plays golf through the recess, and comes to town for the session.

Mr. Fenwick, one of the most able of the labor members, has, I believe, an allowance of £300 a year. John Burns and Mr. Crooks are understood to be moderately subsidized from the Wages Committee. Mr. Pickard, originally a working miner, receives a salary as general secretary of the Yorkshire Miners' Association. Mr. Bell, who represents the railway workmen, has a salary of £250 a year, with an equal allowance for parliamentary expenses. The general idea among the workingmen's associations is that if one of their officials enters the House of Commons ostensibly to look after their interests he should be content with his regular salary. Parliamentary life, they say, is on the whole a luxury for which men in other grades of social life are willing to pay large sums. This principle, it was found, would not work, and a special additional allowance for parliamentary expenses is usually made. The few workingmen members now with us are picked men, each of high personal character, strong individuality and special capacity. Their return, however, is, I venture to predict, only the beginning of a revolutionary movement. After them the deluge.—New York Times.



Labcr Notes.

THE maintenance of way employes of the entire Atlantic coast line system, which includes all persons engaged in track work, bridge building and water supply departments, went on strike recently on account of the refusal to grant their demands for shorter hours and more pay. Five thousand men are affected.



A general strike of granite cutters at Wilford, Mass., on March 1 is threatened. Committees representing the Manufacturers' Association and the Cutters' Union have held conferences to consider a proposed new schedule of prices, but have been unable to reach an agreement. Owing to the uncertainty of the situation the manufacturers are declining to accept contracts.

STRUCTURAL iron workers in Louisville are striking.



WINDOW glass workers at Anderson, Ind., are still on strike.



Two hundred Linton (Ind.) miners are striking because one of their members was discharged.



UNION piano and organ workers at Toronto, Canada, will present demands for a slight wage increase.



THE Boxmakers' Union of Jersey City, N. J., started a co-operative box factory, employing its own members and paying the highest union wages.



CHICAGO unions are said to have over three million dollars deposited in the banks and are agitating the question of starting a bank of their own.



AT Springfield, Mass., the strike of the boilermakers in the Boston & Albany repair shops has been settled. The terms were not given out.



A union of cooks and kitchen help in New York City has started a free employment bureau for members only. They are now demanding fewer hours of labor and a six-day week.



AN agreement to settle all future differences by arbitration was reached last week at a point conference of committees of master brewers and the National Association of Brewery Workers.



OBEYING the mandates of the rich mine capitalists of the Rand, the Transvaal Council has passed a bill for the admission of Chinese laborers, 200,000 of whom are wanted in the mines and half as many more for public works.



DETROIT (Mich.) Carpenters have presented demands for an increase of two and one-half cents an hour, to 37½ cents, an eight-hour day, four hours a day on Saturday and one apprentice to every fifteen men; also the hiring only of union men when such men are obtainable.

A lodge of engineers and cranesmen has been organized at Buffalo, N. Y.

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FIVE thousand laborers and coal miners have gone on a strike in Valparaiso, Chili.

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THE aggregate number of members of the various Danish co-operative institutions exceeds 400,000.

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ALMOST 150,000 children under fourteen years of age are employed in the textile industry in Germany.

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LABOR disputes were fewer in England in 1903 than in any of the previous ten years. The total number was 360 disputes, affecting 113,873 workpeople.

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REPRESENTATIVES of brushmakers' locals met at Chicago recently and organized an international union with a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

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MINERS in South Wales have decided to establish a relief fund for members out of employment and have levied an assessment of 6d. per member to meet the cases of distress in South Wales coal districts.

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THE Amalgamated House Painters' Society of Philadelphia, Pa., has announced its intention to ask for an injunction to prevent interference with its members at work by the Brotherhood Painters and the Allied Building Trades Council.

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IN Russia all wages have to be paid in cash. There are no factory stores or store orders. Employers can not discharge workmen contrary to the terms of their contract, nor impose fines except in accordance with the rules of the Department of Labor.

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As the result of a conference between Agent Connelly of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and a committee of the 600 striking freight handlers their strike has been declared off, and they will return to work on the old terms, which are \$13 a week or 20 cents an hour.

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THE striking book and job printers of Boston have been enjoined temporarily from inciting the pressmen and feeders to leave their present employment, and from paying further

strike benefits to those who have already left their work out of sympathy for the strikers rather than because of any individual grievance against their employers. The order stopping the distribution of strike benefits is said to be without precedent, at least in that State.

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AT the recent opening of the convention of the United Mine Workers of Illinois in Association Hall, Chicago, Secretary W. D. Ryan told why wages should not be reduced and urged the miners to stand firm in their demands for the present pay.

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JUDGE DWYER of San Antonio, Texas, decided that the anti-trust law of that State, under which union brewery workers and electrical workers were dragged into court, did not apply to trade unions but combinations of capital. Now the Parryites are displeased and threaten to see about it.

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ACCORDING to the officers of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union the local unions outside of New York are preparing to demand higher wages on May 1. In New York City the Joint Arbitration Board of the unions and the Mason Builders' Association has begun to discuss a trade agreement for the coming season.

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THE Russian law providing compulsory compensation for factory employes and miners in case of all accidents, one of the most important measures of the present reign, has become effective. In the event of death, an annuity is payable, not only to widows and legitimate children, but to illegitimate children and to the mothers of such children, and also to adopted children, the annuity to equal the wages of two hundred and sixty days per annum, whereas the average number of working days is only two hundred and twenty.

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No one may enter the Transvaal without a permit. No skilled labor of any description is now in demand, and a great many persons are unable to obtain employment. Roadmaking, building and other public works are being abandoned by the government, so as to restrict expenditure as far as possible, and considerable numbers of mechanics and laborers have already been discharged. Besides the increasing scarcity of employment, a reduction of wages in many cases has accentuated the depression.

RUSSIAN teachers are paid about the same meagre wages as the unskilled day laborer.

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SANTA ROSA (Cal.) tanners, after being on strike for over a year, have won their demands for recognition of the union and the label.

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THE Cincinnati Employers' Association has adopted strong resolutions opposing the anti-injunction and eight-hour bills now under consideration by Congress.

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CARPENTER'S Union at New Orleans, La., is now getting 35 cents an hour as a minimum wage. It has demanded 45 cents an hour, to become effective April 7.

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THE first annual convention of the Independent Labor League, which is opposed to the principals of trade unionism, will be held in Elmira, N. Y., in March.

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FOR the first time the New York division of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers has decided to join a central body. It has voted to send a delegate to the Central Federated Union and has appointed its ex-president, Martin Dolphin, as its representative.

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A new labor union has sprung into existence at Indianapolis, Ind. It is a union of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway employes, and includes in its membership practically all motormen and conductors employed on interurban lines running in and out of Indianapolis.

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IN connection with the strike of union compositors, in Boston, Mass., the United Typotheta of America has filed a bill in equity in the Supreme Court to compel the International Printing Pressmen Assistants' Union and the International Typographical Union to arbitrate their differences under an agreement made in July, 1902.

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CARROLL D. WRIGHT, United States commissioner of labor, in a speech at Buffalo, N. Y., recently on the question, "Is there any solution of the labor problem?" said: "Law has always failed to adjust wages and its efforts in that direction have done more harm than good. Socialism is an ambitious remedy, but it is not a vital principle. It is not a constructive force. The decalogue is as good a labor platform as

any. In religion we find the highest form of solution offered. Next to religion comes constructive evolution—that evolution which believes in the potency of effort. We are to have a new law of wages, grown out of religious thought. The application of this religious idea is the true solution of this labor problem."

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BOTH sides claim victory in the rubber workers' strike in Trenton, N. J. The manufacturers state that they consider the affair ended and the men claim that the bosses are tired of the struggle and were it not for two or three of the owners they would grant the 10 per cent. increase and have peace.

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THE Master Painters and Decorators' Association of the United States and Canada have adjourned after a meeting in Toronto, Canada, to meet in Milwaukee next year. John Dewar, Pittsburg, was elected president; O. S. Ross, Chicago, vice-president, and W. E. Wall, secretary-treasurer and chief organizer. An executive committee was also chosen.

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THE 1,500 non-union coal miners employed at the four mines of the Ellsworth Coal Company at Ellsworth, Pa., who were notified on Monday of a cut in wages, have refused to work, and all are now out. A branch of the United Mine Workers of America was formed recently, and the officials of the organization claim a majority of the men have joined.

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IOWA laboring men will be interested in a bill which will be introduced in the Legislature in relation to exemptions of wages. The bill proposes to make subject to garnishment 25 per cent. of a man's earnings when he works for hire. A similar bill passed by the Kansas Legislature was vetoed by the Governor on the ground that it was not only unjust to laborers, but was strictly class legislation.

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GOVERNOR PEABODY has strongly advised the mine owners in the Cripple Creek district to make terms with the union miners who have been on strike since last August. He said today: "I think I have done my duty in bringing about law and order in the district, and now I will take the burden from my shoulders and place it on yours. In doing this I would suggest that the olive branch, the hand of friendship, should be extended to the striking miners and that harmony between the employer and the employe should be brought about."

IN Lancashire, England, 50,000 textile workers are either idle or employed on half time.

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UNITED Boxmakers and Sawyers have an international membership of 31,000, and over 12,000 of that number are paper box makers.

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As a mark of respect, between 15,000 and 16,000 miners employed in the bituminous coal fields of Indiana were idle during the funeral of the late Senator Hanna.

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WEEKLY wages in the textile trade in England average from \$6.50 to \$9 per week; in France, \$3 and \$3.50. English hours are fifty-four to fifty-six; French over sixty.

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THE industrial agreement between the Nelson (New Zealand) Painters' Union and the employers provides for a minimum wage of 31 cents per hour and a forty-four-hour week.

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THE International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers and Waterproof Workers is a new union formed at St. Louis, Mo., and chartered by the National Building Trades Council. Its headquarters are in Chicago.

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A mass meeting of garment workers was held recently at Hamilton, Canada, to protest against the proposal of the British Women's Immigration Association to send a thousand garment workers to Canada.

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THE State Federation of Labor of New Jersey is making a determined effort to have the State Board of Arbitration wiped out and the annual appropriation for its support transferred to the Department of Factories.

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THE Canadian Department of Labor has received notice of accidents to workmen during the month of November in different parts of the Dominion, resulting in the loss of sixty-one lives and in severe injuries to other workmen to the number of eighty-seven.

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TALK of a general suspension of mining in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and western Pennsylvania on April 1 is already having a decided effect on the coal markets. Large consumers, such as manufacturers, traction and street railway companies and the railroads are beginning to take steps to prepare for a suspension if it comes. It is understood that the railroads have begun to grab coal again, as they did during

the anthracite strike. The grabbing process consists of seizing cars consigned over their lines. An investigation of the situation in Indianapolis shows that a complete suspension of mining in the four States for a period of only two weeks would close many of the largest factories, and that if the general suspension should be continued for another ten days practically the whole industrial life of the city would come to a standstill.

* * *

THE Cigar Makers' Union of San Francisco, recently secured the conviction of Chas. Mattheas & Co., a local firm of cigar and tobacco dealers, on a charge of counterfeiting the Cigarmakers' International Union label. The firm was fined \$150 on each of three counts.

* * *

THE Massachusetts Bureau on Statistics of Labor has reported that free employment bureaus are in successful operation in thirteen States in the United States, as well as in eight foreign countries, and recommended the establishment of such a bureau in Massachusetts.

* * *

THE Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers claims to be second to none in the wonderful growth it has made during the last few years. It has a membership of 64,093. Yet it began only sixteen years ago with 600 members. In that time it has paid out over \$130,000 in death benefits and disability claims.

* * *

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, United States Commissioner of Labor, has authorized the statement that he intends to resign his present office by the end of 1904, and then to remove to Worcester Mass. Wright was elected to the presidency of Clark College at that place some time ago and he expects to reside there permanently.

* * *

A mass meeting of the window glass workers of the Indiana gas belt and the mountain district of Pennsylvania has been called for Hartford City on Sunday, February 28, 1904, the object of which is to form a new labor organization of the men now employed in the factories in operation. The organization, the promoters claim, is necessary to clear a way for amalgamation which is impossible now for the reason that neither the new nor old L. A. 300 officials will relinquish their offices, which bring them splendid salaries. If formed the new union will demand the Philadelphia wage scale, which none of the independent manufacturers will object to pay if the price of glass is advanced to a point where it is possible to pay it.

STATISTICS compiled by the Pension Department of the Pennsylvania railroad show that in four years \$1,224,087 has been expended for the relief of those entitled to consideration.

* * *

LAST year was a prosperous one for Chicago labor unions. Over 60,000 workers had their hours of labor reduced from ten to nine, and the gain in wages will amount to over \$9,000,000 a year.

* * *

JAPANESE laborers to number of 500 are to be imported to work in the Mexican copper mines in an attempt to solve the labor problem. The men are to be paid \$1.50 a day and are under contract for three years.

* * *

DEMANDS made on the members of the Chicago & Milwaukee Brewers' Association by the Brewery Workers and Malsters Union may result in the tying up of all but four of the breweries in that city. Such a tie up would throw 3,000 men out of employment.

* * *

BELGIAN glass manufacturers are to form a glass trust in order to oppose the demands of the labor unions for money and to obtain better selling prices in foreign markets. A committee of five persons, consisting of two glass manufacturers, two engineers and one architect, is to fix the value of the different factories.

* * *

THE United States Steel Corporation is lining up for a struggle with the Amalgamated Association at the close of the wage agreement, June 30. The principal fight will be among the tin plate workers, and it will affect several thousand sheet workers. In preparation for the conflict the warehouses of the tin plate plants are being filled to overflowing. In addition the storage houses of the American Steel and Wire Company are being packed full of plates and the steel corporation is securing additional storage space. The same is true of the situation in Wheeling. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company is running more than 200 mills full time, producing more than 225 boxes of plates each week. Very little of this is being sold, fully 75 per cent. being stored. If the mills were kept running at this rate one year the production would be 50 per cent. greater than the greatest consumption in the history of the trade. The Amalgamated Association officers are aware that trouble is in store for the members. If the steel corporation

can defeat the tin plate workers, the backbone of unionism will be broken as far as it is concerned. The policy of the company will be to refuse to deal with union labor in the future. H. C. Frick is said to have outlined the policy to be followed.

* * *

THE Maryland Court of Appeals has handed down a decision in the case of Hyman against the State, sustaining the constitutionality of the "sweashop" law. This law was passed in 1902, and provides sanitary regulations for places in which clothing is manufactured. A previous case was dismissed by the Court of Appeals without deciding the question of the constitutionality of the law. Another was made, and the case carried up to the Appellate Court.

* * *

THE English tailors, according to the Weekly Bulletin, have the credit for being the first to offer organized resistance to industrial oppression, and hence were the pioneers of modern trades unionism. As early as 1721, in the days of the handicrafts, there was a union of tailors in London numbering 15,000, and they went on strike for better conditions of employment, notwithstanding the acts of parliament that outlawed such combinations, made strikes a criminal act and limited wages by law. This is the earliest recorded strike of any consequence.

* * *

INDIANA, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania miners and operators have adjourned their joint convention in Indianapolis without reaching an agreement on the scale and working conditions for the year beginning April 1. They will probably return to Indianapolis in the first or second week in March, in response to a call that was issued February 15 for an extra joint conference. Though the miners' policy has not yet been announced, it is thought that when the date shall be selected for the second conference the miners will call another convention to meet in Indianapolis the two or three days preceding the joint conference. If called that convention will outline more definite plans for the guidance of the miners' scale committeemen. The operators left Indianapolis saying in most positive terms that they propose to hold out for the 1902 contract. The miners made as positive statements that the present contract must be readopted. Should there be a deadlock in the next conference there will be a general suspension of coal mining in the four States on April 1.

THE Retail Clerks' Association now has locals in 615 towns and cities.

* * *

RECOGNITION of labor in England's royal dockyards is being carried on.

* * *

It is stated that 50 per cent, of English employers absolutely favor unionism.

* * *

PROMINENT citizens of Oglethorpe county, Georgia, have been held on charges of holding negroes in peonage.

* * *

FUR workers' unions are considering forming an international union. The convention will be held in Detroit.

* * *

THE California State Federation Convention decided that it is against union principles for labor unions to go into politics.

* * *

A COMPROMISE has been effected in the question of wages in the shipbuilding trade in the northeast coast of England on a basis of a 5 per cent. reduction.

* * *

AT Rio Janeiro, Brazil, the strike of the sailors and deckers has ended, but the coachmen, cabmen and carmen are out, and some disturbances have occurred.

* * *

SINCE the ten-hour law in the bakeshops has been declared constitutional in New York the Bakers' Union in New York City, which says that the factory inspectors do not enforce it, are preparing to do so by strikes.

* * *

THE financial reports presented at the convention of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union at Trenton, N. J., showed a balance in the local treasury of \$279,528 and the general treasury \$245,000.

* * *

THE Southern Railway proposes to furnish to engineers and conductors annual passes of the road on the basis of service. Those who have been five years in the service are to be given annuals, good over the division on which they are employed; those having ten years to their credit are to receive annuals good over the entire line, and for those who have served 15 years, their wives will be included in the privilege.

THE greatest convention ever held by the International Typographical Union of North America will convene in the World's Fair city next August. About every typographical union in the United States and Canada will send one or more delegates.

* * *

THE wage scale of the painters was signed at Pittsburg last week, and the lockout, so far as the craft is concerned, is declared off by the builders' exchange league. Almost 1,000 painters, who have been idle for about three months, have returned to work.

* * *

JUDGE Hunter, of the Superior Court, has perpetually enjoined the Cooks and Waiters' Alliance of Eureka, Cal., from maintaining a boycott against the Fair Wind Restaurant, or interfering with the conduct of the business of the restaurant. The union will appeal.

* * *

A MONSTER petition, signed by 45,000 white male adult residents in the Transvaal requesting the passage of a law providing for the importation of Asiatic labor into the colony was presented to the legislative council. It is claimed that the petition represents the views of 70 per cent. of the white residents.

* * *

ORGANIZERS of the International Seamen's Union of America are in New Orleans, La., working for the formation of a new local union of seamen. They have established temporary headquarters, and, if their plans work out, they will bring into an organized body the cooks, shipmen and other men who work aboard ships.

* * *

ACCORDING to the conditions presented by the Masters' and Pilots' Association to the Lake Carriers, the masters have the right to hire the mates. All steamers of 700 gross tons or over will carry two pilots, besides the master. The season will begin when the master is ordered to report and end when the boat is laid up.

* * *

MASSACHUSETTS' State branch of the American Federation of Labor plans to have the laws governing the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation broadened to make the Board omre of a permanent working body, whereas at present its members are not permanently employed in Board work, and hold meetings but twice a week.



CORRESPONDENCE



Philadelphia, Pa.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR—Kindly insert the following in the official Magazine:

Local No. 514 gave a grand ball January 29, all the brothers taking a hand. There was present our ex-President, John Dolan, who was of great service behind the bar. The grand march was led by Brother B. Black and his lady friend and was all right. The boys all had a good time. Brother Geo. Bowman and the committee deserve credit for the way they managed the affair.

Fraternally yours,

A. G. RIEMENSCHNIEDER,
Cor. Sec'ty Local No. 514.

Jas. J. Dwyer, Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Having been elected Corresponding Secretary of Local No. 815, and after reading the letters of sister Locals throughout the country, I thought the brothers ought to know how we are getting along in this old Quaker city.

We have an enrollment of seventy-four members and have new ones coming in every meeting, and I think that by the end of March we will have all in that are working at our craft, with few exceptions. While it has been hard work, I do not think we will have any reason to regret our labor, for I am most sure we will gain our reward in the shape of better working conditions and a little more money.

In our President, Dan Lusey, we have a most worthy man and one whose whole heart and soul is in the cause. I would also like to say a few words for our Organizer, Chris O'Neill, who has shown his ability in stirring up this slow town in the interest of organized labor. I think he is one of the most level-headed men I have ever met, and one who is always willing to respond to our call.

This is my first attempt at writing, but it will not be my last, as I intend to keep the brothers posted as to how we are progressing.

With best wishes for all brothers, I am,

Fraternally yours,

E. J. SCHNOERING,
Rec. and Cor. Sec'ty Fruit and Produce Teamsters, Local No. 815.

Jas. J. Dwyer, Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I wish you would give us space enough to let the rank and file of our Brotherhood know that we are all alive and still moving. We are going to keep on the move until we get every man in our city in our Local and we are going to try and have them all there by the 1st of May, as we then expect to have a hot time in the old, dead Quaker City. We are growing stronger every day and hope to make a final move this time or never.

We all join in saying that we have a great brother with us—Brother C. F. O'Neill, and all hope he will stay with us.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES J. DUNLEAVY,
Sec'ty-Treas. Local No. 666.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We append herewith the names and addresses of the winners of the prizes at the drawing held under the auspices of Local No. 416, I. B. T., on Sunday, February 7, 1904:

First Prize, Ticket No. 11729—John Medicus, Jr., American Brewing Company, Thirty-first and Master streets, Philadelphia.

Second Prize, Ticket No. 3936—Team Drivers' Union, Local No. 266, Gloucester, Mass.

Third Prize, Ticket No. 10398—C. Sherick, 604 York street, Philadelphia.

Fourth Prize, Ticket No. 6397—J. Finnegan, of Local No. 792, 4317 Wentwell avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Fifth Prize, Ticket No. 11073—P. T. Gibbons, 2122 Wood street.

Fraternally yours,

ALEX. MAGUIRE,
Secretary Local No. 416, I. B. T.
1231 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. February 10, 1904.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have the honor of being elected Corresponding Secretary of Local No. 700, the banner Local of St. Louis. Our newly elected President, Geo. Sorg, is looking better every meeting. He knows how

to handle the bunch to the queen's taste, and then he has the able assistance of Vice-President Olla Weed, who knows how to handle his end all right.

We have about 1,500 members in good standing, and we are growing stronger every meeting. We have two of the best Business Agents to be found. Ed. Brown looks after South St. Louis and M. J. Pesell after the north side. Brown goes into the barns with his big star on, and if you did not know him you would think he was a cop and was going to pinch the whole bunch in the barn. The boys shiver when he comes around. If we keep on growing the way we have been we will have 3,000 members by the first of the year.

The newly elected officers are: President, Geo. Sorg; Vice-President, Olla Weed; Secretary and Treasurer, L. St. Clair; Trustees, Jas. Higgins, J. M. Schiebe, M. J. Pressell.

Fraternally yours,

J. M. SCHEIBE.

St. Louis, Mo., January 27, 1904.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer, Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As I am a constant reader of our fine Magazine and have not seen any news from our fast-growing Local, No. 724, I will endeavor to let the boys know we are still in the land of the living. But, like all other Locals, we have our own troubles with what is commonly called the scab. It seems to me they grow on trees in St. Louis or drift down the Mississippi, but every once in a while some of the boys carry a pole long enough to knock one down, and that sometimes brings a new member to No. 724.

We held our annual election the first Tuesday in January and elected all new officers with the exception of three. The local mascots, Brothers Allen and Stewart, were re-appointed, thanks to them for their good work of the past term. Following are the officers: President, Jos. Bell; Vice-President, John Vaughn; Recording Secretary, Wm. Ellis; Secretary-Treasurer, Richard Stewart; Trustees, John Otting, J. Raines, Thos. Glick; Business Agent, A. Allen.

Yours fraternally,

JOS. BELL, President.



Boston, Mass.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Thanking you for the publication in our Magazine of last issue,

which a few of us are interested in, with just reason, and thinking perhaps it would be well to make a few further remarks on the welfare of organized labor in general, I inclose same for your just consideration. I think and maintain that the cardinal principles of our movement are the improving and making the conditions of employment more agreeable, and causing our social relations with all classes more happy and content, and really worth living for. Such subjects as these merit the profoundest of thought, and the keenest of political discernment.

Now for a ramble. Up to within a few years ago the team drivers of this country were not known in any of the conventions held by organized labor, neither were the lawyers, whom I take for comparison, in argument, nor are they at the present day. Now, as they make the machinery of the law and revise it, we, the laboring men, make and produce all in this world, but we do not control it. The lawyer dictates as to who shall join their union; we, the laboring men, wish to do the same thing. We could possibly get along without the laws, but the lawyers could not get along without us, but still if they should all die tomorrow we would surely go to work the next day, but if we died today they would not work tomorrow. The spirit of '76 spoken of so strongly in the history of this country has, I think, left our national life. We are trying to resurrect that spirit of true feeling for the natural rights of man, freedom of locomotion, and the right to think and speak. It is an error for the laboring man to buy when he can buy cheapest, for we know such is the law of the heartless, soulless, grasping vorpotation, and such is the spirit of greed and rapacity.

Our unions say, "One for all, all for one," but is it always so? We should never fail to seek for the union label, and to be sure to buy the goods that bears its stamp, and, if possible, of the man that wears the emblem of organized labor. Now, in conclusion to my rambling remarks, I ask here a few simple questions, which I think from my point of view, are worthy of any man's attention, particularly that of the trade unionist—it is what I term food for thought.

Suppose a monopolist owned the whole country, would he let things go on as they are at present?

Would he spend millions every month for advertising?

Would he pay rent and clerk hire in 1,000 stores in one city when six would do?

Would he keep 50,000 drummers traveling about?

Would he give franchises and land to irresponsible corporations?

Would he let individuals run his railroads, and refuse to carry him if he could not pay his fare?

Would he let them own his wheat fields and refuse him bread, if he lacked a 5-cent nickel for a loaf?

Would he let them manage his factories and refuse him clothes unless he would pay them their own price for the suit?

Would he let them take his house and turn him out on the street if he could not pay the rent?

No, he would not be very likely to do any of these absurd things.

Yet this is just what the laboring class has permitted and voted for.

Wishing success and prosperity to all, I am,
Fraternally yours,

GEORGE F. CLARK,
Member Local 25.



St. Paul, Minn.

ST. PAUL, MINN., February 8, 1904.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—This being my first time to address a communication to you, I hope you will excuse any mistakes.

We have a local here composed of expressmen who have their offices on the streets. We have at present a membership of ninety, with about seventy in good standing. We are in our third year, and I must say that it has been a good investment for the expressmen of our city. If this letter will be of any benefit to the craft in other cities I will give a short history of our start.

Before we organized our work was being done for almost any price. About twenty of us met one night and formed ourselves into a union. In due time we got our Charter. But all this time we were working on the van men and other big transfer companies. We did not dare raise the prices on our work without the help of the large transfer companies. After a hard struggle we got them together on a price list for our class of work, and therefore we have them associated with us on prices. It has been a grand move on our part. At present we use a button for each month, which signifies that the man wearing the button is in good standing.

Some of the men in our Union do not seem to realize the good it has done them, and it has been a hard matter to keep them in line. Before we organized we were like the unknown. Now it is different. We are a member of the grandest body of men in the world, the union working men. It is the duty of every man who works for a living to belong to a union. If the working man would consider how all others are organized he surely would have pride and courage enough to join a union of his craft. All our great men, or most of them, have had an humble birth. I hope that all our boys will stand for their rights.

Hoping you will have success, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

T. MURPHY, Cor. Sec'ty.



San Francisco, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 15, 1904.

To Organized Labor, Greeting:

An attempt has been made by the packers of the Pacific Coast to flood the local labor market. Letters have been sent broadcast to induce butcher workmen to come to the Pacific coast, telling them that butchers are scarce out here and a good many slaughterers, sausage makers and meat cutters have been induced to come here to their great sorrow. There are ten unemployed men to every position here and many who came here with money are now without means and do not know how to get back to the East or Middle West. There are only a few packing houses on the Pacific coast and all are small, only a few of them employ over a hundred men, and most of them less than ten, most of the ham and bacon used here is shipped from the Middle West.

Hoping that this letter will be given as much publicity as possible, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

HERMAN MAY,

Sec.-Treas. Packing Trades Council of the Pacific Coast.



Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer, Editor I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As it is a long time since there has been anything in the Magazine from Minneapolis, I will try and write a few lines to let the outside world know that we are alive.

We have five Locals in this city, but not a very large membership, considering the size of the city. There are between 3,500 and 4,000

teamsters here with less than 1,000 in the Unions.

Brother Sam Johnson, Fourth Vice-President of the International Brotherhood, was here for six weeks last fall and organized a Joint Council here and in St. Paul, which is working very nicely. Brother Johnson also gave us a few pointers as to a plan of work, which we are following with some success.

We have had a great deal of misunderstanding with the Team Owners' Union in the past, but I think it will all come out right in the near future. We sent a committee to meet the owners at their last meeting, and it was well received. President Benson gave them a good talk, and it was received with applause. We asked them for a committee to meet with a committee from our Local and see if we could not come to an agreement. The request was granted and the time for the meeting set.

With best wishes for our International Brotherhood, I am,

Fraternally yours,

I. W. FARBER,

Cor. Sec'ty Local No. 206.



Paterson, N. J.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I am sending you a few lines which I wish you would publish in the Magazine.

Team Drivers' Union No. 432 of Paterson, N. J., consists of coal drivers, and before we organized we received \$1.50 per day and now we are getting \$2 per day, and on the first of May we will get \$2.50 per day. We have two hundred and forty members.

Hoping that you will give this space in the Magazine, I am,

Fraternally yours,

V. CANTWELL, Correspondent.



Mobile, Ala.

Mr. Jas. J. Dwyer, Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We take great pleasure in writing you a few lines to inform you of the welfare of our Local, No. 819.

We had a very nice meeting on Monday night, Jan. 18th, 1904. Our membership is increasing rapidly on every hand and before this time another quarter we expect to have a much larger one. Our craft consists of only floatsmen and deliverymen. We think we will have some very hard stumbling blocks to contend

with, but we will overcome them with the help of our Maker.

On Monday, Jan. 4, we elected the following officers: President, Edmund Truner; Vice-President, John W. Rush; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Lucky; Financial Secretary, E. L. Wright; Recording Secretary, Wm. Rickerson; Conductor, L. Porter; Warden, Wm. Coleman; Trustees, Wm. Watkins, P. Sutherland, H. Brooks.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN DAWSON, Cor. Sec'ty.



Omaha, Neb.

J. J. Dwyer, Editor of Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Boys, as I have a little spare time I will try to give you a little chin music to while away your time when you pull in from your daily work, either at your fireside or at noon.

It is getting along again to our convention, which will be the first annual convention of one of the grandest organizations that was ever formed in the world of organized labor. Where can you get a class of labor that has been putting in from twelve to fourteen hours a day, getting no time for anything else but to eat and sleep and to work again. Such was the drudgery of the poor teamster, but, thanks to Almighty God, we are now able to overcome that problem to a great extent. It is true there are a few misguided teamsters in every city that say that their heart is with us in our work; but, while their heart is with us, they are not with us in membership. Now, if they are union men at heart, they would be with us in the organization and be union men, both in body and soul. That is what I call a union man. Now, let's see if we can not make good union men out of them by going to our next convention and making such by-laws as will bring in these men who claim they are union men at heart.

I have a plan which I think would be very good, and that is to make our per capita tax high enough so that we will be able to pay our boys if they are compelled to go out on strike or are locked out, that instead of paying \$5 per week as a strike benefit that we pay, say to a single man \$7 per week and to a married man \$10 per week. So that if they are out you can hold that man out until D. M. Parry will know that he has something to arbitrate, and by making our per capita tax, say 50 cents per month and only taking so much from that for expenses and putting the balance in the de-

fense fund, in a short time we will have as large a fund to draw from, if it becomes necessary, as the Manufacturers' Association. We will have to meet them with their own weapons to win success in the future. Experience has also taught us to endeavor to teach our members to save their money, so that if the time ever comes when they are called upon they can stay out a whole year if it is necessary for them to do so.

I see in the Magazine that one brother does not believe in arbitration. But I do, for to all questions there are two sides, and to every question there is a middle ground upon which both sides can agree. So you see why I favor arbitration. In this way a Local, before going out on strike, can arbitrate the question and do everything to bring about a settlement. If they fail to come to a successful agreement, then go out, and no Local to draw strike benefits unless they arbitrate before they go out. This is a clause that I, for one, would like to see adopted by our General Executive Board and put to a referendum vote of the Locals.

Now, brothers, there are important questions that will come up before our next convention, and I think we ought to discuss them in advance through the Magazine, become familiar with them, get the ideas of the different locals, and send men to the convention who will do all in their power for our organization and our principles, and whose voice will be heard in that convention, not trying to see how much money we can vote away in salaries, but to see how much good we can do by building up our organization and helping each member at the least expense.

In closing, I will say I would be pleased to see something in every Magazine from now until next August from different members of our organization as to what would be the best plans to adopt to make the I. B. of T. the largest and best labor organization in this great America of ours.

Fraternally yours,

C. F. SEEFUS, Cor. No. 71.



St. Joseph, Mo.

Mr. James J. Dwyer, Editor of Official Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I thought I would try and get a little letter in the Magazine for the month of March.

I will say that Local No. 141 of St. Joseph, Mo., is getting along very well at present, but

if the union people of this city would demand our I. B. of T. card we would have one of the strongest unions in St. Joe, for there are more of our craft here than any other craft. It is as the striking iron molders say, the union people have not nerve enough to make the driver show his card. It would just be a picnic for me. Any old time you want to test me just call around. I am ready all the time. I know of good would-be union men who hire the worst scabs in town. This shows the union that is in them. Lots of the ladies here have more nerve than the men in this line. Good for the ladies!

We have three new candidates for tomorrow night. I wish the brothers all over the world could be with us and watch the goat kick, don't you? It takes a preacher or a liar to keep a union running here, as there are so many bad ones to deal with.

Wishing the I. B. of T. success the world over, I am,

Fraternally yours,

F. N. PARTCH,

Rec. Sec'ty Local No. 141.



Dayton, Ohio.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—It is with pleasure that I seat myself to write you a small article for our monthly Magazine. Local No. 52 is still in existence and waiting patiently for the organizer promised us. The writer of this article has been asked so often when he was coming that it has become a by-word, "when the organizer comes" among the boys.

Since our last article we had the pleasure of a visit to headquarters and are glad to say that we were very well pleased with the officers and office force. Every one seemed to be accommodating and pleasant, and made our short visit an agreeable one.

Local No. 52 is still holding her own about as well as can be expected under the circumstances. We held our annual banquet and prize drawing on the 6th of February. It was a grand success, well attended, and went off very nicely. Brother Nicholas Duttle of the Polishers was called on for a short address and gave one of the best talks the writer of this article ever heard. He brought tears to the eyes of some of the boys, and when you can do that to this bunch in Dayton, it is going some, you can bet.

Brother Abner Cain of the Allied Metal Mechanics made a very nice address and enter-

tained the boys with some recitations. They were simply immense. The Dark Horse Tobacco Company donated five large packages of tobacco and fifty pipes for the occasion. This company is strictly union and deserves the patronage of our brothers wherever its goods are for sale. Prof. Dueer's orchestra furnished the music, and it was the finest ever heard in the hall. Prof. Dueer is a member of Local No. 52, preferring to follow teaming for a livelihood instead of music, as he says music is too slow for him. He was to sing some choice selections, but he could not get his voice tuned up right, although he made several visits to the bar, it did not do any good, and he postponed the singing until the organizer comes. Altogether we had a very delightful time. May we have them often is the wish of the writer.

Curby, or Marshall, or Parry should have dropped in, they would have thought that we were not all dead yet. Brother Cameron, who has been on the sick list, was with us, and several of the boys who have not been in the hall for two years or more were there also.

Well, this is Sunday, and I want to go and see my girl, or some other fellow's girl, so I will close.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—It is with great pleasure that I write you a few lines for the March issue of our Magazine.

I will not take up much room, hoping you will put in my article for last month, which you did not receive in time for that issue.

Local No. 52 held its last meeting on the 1st of March. It was well attended and quite a lot of interest seemed to be taken in the conditions which we have to contend with.

We have just received a telegram from Brother Robb stating he would be with us in a few days. It will be quite a treat to see his smiling face and I know it will give us new strength and energy to fight our common enemy. We have called a special meeting at Brother Robb's request, and I hope some good will be accomplished. We are taking in some new members, but very slow, as we have several combinations to contend with. However, we are still in the ring.

The writer of this article had the pleasure of meeting with the members of our sister Local, No. 164 of Cincinnati, and find the brothers working hard to protect their interests. May they be successful is my most earnest wish. They need all the assistance and

encouragement that can be given them, for their struggle is a hard one also. We also met with No. 760 and they, too, have a hard struggle which may mean life or death to them. They are confident of getting concessions which will better their conditions. They have a would-be Parry in their city, who is setting a trap for his own doom. He is going to fall soon, and when he does it will be a hard one. He says he will have no union men in his employ. His expression is: "I am ringmaster, and when I crack my whip, by God, you shall all dance." Time will tell who does the dancing.

One of Parry's right-hand bowers has committed suicide since the Indianapolis convention, and the "old man" has room for more just like him, and it will not be coal they will use on them, either.

Well, I will close for this time, hoping to have better news for you in April.

With best wishes for all our brothers, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

G. R. RICHARDSON,
Financial Secretary Local No. 52.



Newport, Ky.

NEWPORT, KY., February 2, 1904.

Mr. James J. Dwyer, Editor of Magazine of the I. B. of T.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We have been organized about three years, and so far there has been nothing concerning our Local in the Magazine. We have had a very hard struggle since the strike two years ago, and for a while it seemed as though we would go out of existence. But, nevertheless, that will not discourage us. Through our Joint Council, and with the aid of our central body and a little Dutch courage from our members, I think we will soon gain what we have lost. I am glad to state that all our members are working except a very few.

It seems to me to deliberately scab in a forceful manner has become a favorite profession of men, who are ignorant of the fact that they are doing not only themselves an injury, but their children that may follow them. We read every day of men being imported for the purpose of taking strikers' places. But not until recently does it seem to have entered the minds of men to scab by a system accounted the most atrocious in the history of organized labor. The steady descension, the faltering downward by degrees is the most dangerous. Such a man goes down

until he touches the last string of his career, and then he is gone hopelessly beyond the stage of reformation. The worst torture is a troubled, restless conscience. Every sound smites the ear of the scab. But the day will come when he, to his utter amazement, will be wandering hopelessly around the country in search of work. Now, brothers of the I. B. of T., let us take this as a warning, and I hope this will come to the notice of one who has erred.

Wishing all the brothers success, I remain,
Fraternally yours,

CHAS. GILLE, Cor. Local No. 291.



Nebraska City, Neb.

Mr. Jas. J. Dwyer, Editor:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We take this means of heartily wishing that you have enjoyed a bright and pleasant Christmas and a most happy New Year. These words do not come trippingly from our tongue, but are uttered with all the earnestness and solemnity which the great Christian festival should inspire in our hearts. It is fitting at such times, not only to express such wishes as to our future, but also to review the past and glean from it the lesson which it supplies.

It is our happiness to be able to report the most gratifying success in all the doings of our order. In the year which is now closing, our organization, under the guiding wisdom of our worthy president and assistant officers, has accomplished a great amount of good. Our membership has wonderfully increased; also new movements have been inaugurated and successfully carried out which will redound to our credit and to the permanent betterment of our circle. Nuff ced.

Fraternally yours,
FRED THRALL,
Cor. Sec. Local No. 193.

J. J. Dwyer:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines to let you know that we are still in line and getting an increase in members at each meeting.

On February 22 we celebrated our first birthday by giving a supper to the members and their families, which was a grand success. Not since Simon Girty and his band of Indians danced on the banks of the far-famed Monongahela has there been as much fun as there was that evening at the Teamsters' Local, No. 193, at G. A. R. hall. Everybody worth knowing was there. They came on bicycles, in car-

riages, automobiles and air ships. They also came on foot in couples, squads and platoons. From dewy eve to rosy morn there was no break in the continuity of their coming. They came for a good time and had it.

Last night they forgot all about heaving coal and moving. Some were incased in shirt-waists that outrivaled the plumage of the gorgeous bird of Paradise, while others contented themselves with claw-hammer coats and the other accessories that are considered swell. Neither the lilies of the field nor Solomon in all his glory would be one, two, three in the matter of raiment as compared with this bunch of teamsters, each one of whom acted as though the property of the United States Steel Corporation was the smallest thing he owned.

All were in the height of their glory when Brother Bridgeman came in chewing gum, and, with a smile on his face from ear to ear, said he did not care if it lasted all winter, he would stay to the finish. Brother Conklin was there and seemed to enjoy the "hull gol darned thing."

Thanking you in advance for space allowed this article, I am,

Fraternally yours,
FRED THRALL, Cor. Sec'ty.



Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Mr. Jas. J. Dwyer, Editor I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Having read the Magazine for some time, also the journal of the former T. D. I. U., and have never seen anything from Local No. 429, I thought I would write a few lines.

Our Local will soon be two years old and is gaining ground. We got our wage scale signed for the coming year without any trouble, although there is one transfer line in the city that has ignored us, but it is a small line with only four teams, so it does not cut much figure. We are affiliated with the Central Labor Union, which is composed of forty-eight unions, and with their help we have made it quite interesting for them, and by the last reports they are ready to do business with us.

Cedar Rapids is known the State over as a city of "no card, no job." It has fifty-two unions and forty-nine of them are affiliated with the Central Labor body. The bricklayers, stonemasons and plasterers are the only ones who refuse to affiliate.

Local No. 429 has about fifty members, and is still growing. We had our wages advanced

25 cents per day some time ago, so would say so much for organization. We, like all other Locals, I suppose, have troubles of our own. There are always a few knockers in any body of men, so we, of course, have had our share.

I would like to see more correspondence in the Magazine from the different Locals, as that is the only way we can find out what our sister Locals are doing. I think that the different Locals should see that the correspondent does his duty. So if you do not see any items in the Magazine do not blame the editor, but dig in to your correspondent.

We have a labor paper in Cedar Rapids edited by the Central Labor body, which most every one in the city takes. Cedar Rapids can boast of 3,200 union men, which, I think, compares very favorably with any city of its size in the United States.

This is my first attempt at corresponding, but I will try and do better next time. However, we "Knights of the Ribbons" are not expected to be as fine correspondents as newspaper reporters, who make it their business. So hoping these few lines will not be out of place, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
THOMAS DUFFY,
Business Agent Local No. 429.



Evansville, Ind.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 10, 1904.

Mr. Jas. J. Dwyer:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As I have not seen anything in the Magazine for six months or more I thought it about time to let you know how we are getting along.

We gave a smoker and oyster supper and a general good lunch on February 2 and had a most enjoyable time. The wind up was with a buck and wing dance. The theatrical companies are not the only ones that can produce buck and wing dances. We have some of them in our Local and they are just as good as any of them.

We had as our guest from abroad Mr. Pfisterer of St. Louis, President of the Packing House Teamsters. He made a short address and told us how the teamsters were working in St. Louis. We also had our past President and present Fifth Vice-President, H. K. Sullivan, with us.

The boys all went home feeling fine, and they all want us to have smokers and oyster suppers more frequently, and I think we will.

We have elected the following officers for

the ensuing year: President, Geo. Craft; Vice-President, Ed Breedlove; Secretary-Treasurer, Jos. Beeles; Recording Secretary, Robt. Marshall; Trustees, Earl Mills, Casper Curchiff and Joe Koch.

Hoping you will find space in your Magazine for this, and with best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,
GEO. M. CRAFT,
President and Cor. Sec'y.



Steubenville, Ohio.

STEUBENVILLE, O., February 8, 1904.

Mr. Jas. J. Dwyer, Editor of the Magazine of the I. B. of T.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As I have not seen anything in the Magazine from Steubenville, Local No. 315, for some time, I will send you a few lines to let the boys know we are still working as hard as ever.

We are few in numbers, but we are milk wagon drivers, good and true. Our boys are all in good standing.

We celebrated our election of officers by having a nice oyster supper and all had a good time.

Hoping this will be accepted, and with best wishes for all our brothers in the International Brotherhood, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
ANDREW WEINMAN,
Cor. Sec'y Local No. 315.



Tonawanda, N. Y.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., February 16, 1904.

Mr. Jas. J. Dwyer, Editor:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—It is a long time since a communication has appeared in our official Magazine from Local No. 15, but we intend to be heard from more frequently in the future, so that others outside of Tonawanda will know that Charter No. 15 is still hanging in our hall.

At our last meeting the following officers were unanimously elected: Our good old war horse, Martin M. Smith, was re-elected President for the third term; Vice-President, Peter Fisher; Secretary-Treasurer, Sylvester McGinnis, fourth term; Secretary, Adam Muck; Correspondent, Thos. E. Mayborn; Conductor, Lewis Rich; Warden, Chas. Shuemaker; Trustees, Geo. Fletcher, Adam Muck, Peter Fisher.

Everything looks bright for No. 15 at present, although our roll does not show as large a membership as formerly. There has

been a continual weeding out of undesirable members, but our financial standing has never been better, and with the present officers holding the reins we trust that No. 15 will be safely guided to the home plate a sure winner.

Now, sir, wishing you and the Magazine every success possible, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

T. E. MAYBORN,
Correspondent Local No. 15.



Flint, Mich.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I thought that I would let you know that Local No. 298 is still alive. We have a small membership, but still keep plowing along with better hopes in view. We are not discouraged, but hope that this year will bring us a harvest in membership. Although we have lots of obstacles in our way we have tried to build our Local up, but have failed. We are not going to give up and say "die," but will keep on doing. We elected the following officers for the year: President, W. Boutell; Vice-President, P. M. Burt; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Martin; Recording Secretary, L. P. Degraff; Cor. Secretary, A. H. Rynex; Conductor, B. Marramon; Warden, J. Sweet; Trustees, T. More, S. D. Roskfellow, H. W. Digraff.

Fraternally yours,

A. H. RYNEX, Cor. Sec'ty.



Petersburg, Ind.

Jas. J. Dwyer, Editor I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—General Teamsters' Local No. 369 met last Saturday evening in the spacious A. O. U. W. hall. There was a large number of members present and a few invited guests. Our wives slipped in on us with cake, pie, fruit and coffee, and we had a splendid time. The Hon. C. H. Dillon gave a talk in which he stated that he was proud of our order, and he wore a teamster's button while he was with us. Our President also gave us a short talk. He is a hustler and we have been having good meetings since he was elected. We get new members at every meeting.

Our town is small, but we have fifty-six members in good standing, and we are making arrangements to set our scale for this year on the rock road. We will get what we ask or there will be no road, for we have union men down here who will stand up for their rights.

We have accomplished everything we have taken up so far.

The following are the names of our new officers: President, G. M. Mount; Vice-President, John Kunkle; Secretary-Treasurer, John F. Conrad; Recording Secretary, S. F. Kinman; Conductor, James Ward; Warden, H. Wyatt; Trustees, Grabel, Dennem and Smith.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN F. CONRAD, Sec'ty-Treas.



In Memoriam.

BROCKTON, MASS., February 23, 1904.

At a regular meeting of Team Drivers No. 286 the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, the hand of death has entered our midst and taken from us our esteemed brother, Washington I. Tallman, therefore be it

Resolved, That we mourn the loss and lament the untimely death of our late brother, and sincerely sympathize with his bereaved family in their great sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; a copy be sent to our official magazine for publication, and a copy sent to the family of our deceased brother.

WILLIAM LYFORD, Secretary.



NEW YORK, February 29, 1904.

At a regular meeting of Local No. 553, I. B. of T., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler to take from us our beloved brother, Wm. O'Leary, and

WHEREAS, We deem it our duty to express our appreciation of the faithfulness of our late brother in the discharge of his duties as a member of Local No. 553, and of his merits as a man, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our late brother our sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our Charter for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local No. 553.

ROBERT WALKER, Cor. Sec'ty.



AUBURN, N. Y.

At a special meeting, held February 6, 1904, the following resolutions were adopted by Local No. 121 on the death of our late brother, Robert Parker, who died Feb. 6, 1904. Local No. 121 attended the funeral in a body:

WHEREAS, The hand of death has entered our ranks and taken from us our esteemed brother, Robert Parker, and

WHEREAS, the principles of unionism, upheld by our late brother, render it eminently proper that this Local, No. 121, should be placed on record out of appreciation of his services as a man, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss of our late brother, with feelings of regret, softened only by the confident hope that his spirit is enjoying perfect happiness in that better world above; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our Charter for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and a copy be sent to our official Magazine for publication.

MICHAEL F. FOGARTY,
FRANK LINTON,
JASON ROBINSON,
Committee.

* * *

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

Please publish the following resolutions, adopted by Local No. 181 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters of Niagara Falls, N. Y.:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the wife of D. E. McIntyre, our brother and fellow worker, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn his loss with feelings of regret, softened only by the confident hope that her spirit is enjoying perfect happiness in the better world above; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy forwarded to Brother McIntyre; also one sent to our official Magazine and one published in the daily paper.

F. L. PICARD,
P. H. FLYNN,
T. F. CURRY,
Committee.

* * *

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

The following resolutions were adopted by Local No. 420 on the tragic death of Brother Joseph Ward, who was killed on February 19, in a runaway at A. S. Bergquist's coal yard:

WHEREAS, Our venerable and beloved brother has been called from our midst so suddenly and tragically by the grim monster—Death, therefore be it

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn his loss and extend to his family our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow and bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in our official Magazine, and a copy be spread on our minutes, and our Charter be draped for thirty days.

JOHN CRUM,
JAMES WEST,
W. M. TOLBERT,
Committee.

* * *

OSWEGO, N. Y.

At a regular meeting of Local No. 558, held February 2, 1904, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted on the death of our late brother, John U. Hines:

WHEREAS, We realize in the death of our late brother, John U. Hines, the loss of a prominent, upright and valuable brother, a true friend and

citizen, and one in every way a man, who, as a member of Local No. 558, always acted up to the sense of his duty, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased in their great loss; and be it further

Resolved, that our Charter be draped for the usual length of time, and that copies of the above resolutions be prepared and sent to the family and the local press.

ROBT. A. DAWSON,
Cor. Sec'y Local No. 558.

* * *

THE strike of 1,500 coal miners employed in the mines of the Ellsworth Coal Company, Ellsworth, Pa., is still being waged with vigor. Forty eviction notices were recently served by the company upon strikers occupying tenements owned by the company. The coal company officials are severe in their criticisms of the strikers, and the latter are holding mass meetings and organized parades.

* * *

THE changes in rates of British wages reported during November affected 153,600 work-people, of whom 1,100 received advances and 152,500 sustained decreases. The net effect of all the changes was a decrease of £6,800 per week. The changes of the previous month affected 12,000 work people, the net result being a decrease of about £200 per week. During November, 1902, the number affected was 247,300, and the net result was an increase of nearly £7,900 weekly.

* * *

TROUBLE between the ten thousand lithographers of the country and their employers, which has been brewing for nearly two years, is expected to come to a head on March 15, when a general strike or lockout will occur. The trouble arises over the demands of the American Lithographing Association, composed of 124 firms, that their employes sign, on or before March 15, a general plan of arbitration by which all disputes between the employers and the unions are to be settled. If the unions refuse to sign the arbitration agreement as organizations, the employers will no longer recognize the unions. Then, if the men as individuals decline to enter the arbitration agreement, they will be discharged and a strike or lockout is expected. Ninety-five per cent. of all the lithographers are said to be organized. If the strike or lockout comes it will practically tie up all branches of lithographing work, from magazine illustrations to the huge circus posters. In anticipation of the coming trouble, several large contracts have already been sent to Europe.



FINANCIAL

*To Affiliated Unions:*

The following is a report of the receipts and the expenditures for February, 1904, and the accounts herein presented should correspond with the books of the respective union to which they are credited. Secretaries and Trustees are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office. After the number of each Local the following abbreviations correspond with: S., Stamps; Ch., Charter; Sup., Supplies:

Receipts.

Ult. No.		Am't.							
1. 147 S.	2.00, Ch. 10.00.	\$ 12.00	4. 130 S.	2.40	2.40	9. 291 S.	10.00, Sup. 1.50	11.50	
1. 46 S.	10.50	10.50	4. 153 S.	3.75	3.75	9. 427 Sup.	1.00	1.00	
1. 69 S.	4.65	4.65	4. 180 S.	15.00, Sup. 75c	15.75	9. 468 S.	3.60	3.60	
1. 71 S.	12.50, Sup. 9.75	22.25	4. 182 S.	4.50, Sup. 2.50	7.00	9. 583 S.	6.15	6.15	
1. 81 S.	10.00	10.00	4. 184 Sup.	50c	.50	9. 600 S.	6.00	6.00	
1. 121 S.	8.00, Sup. 1.25	9.25	4. 227 S.	30.00, Sup. 1.00	31.00	9. 617 S.	15.00	15.00	
1. 176 S.	22.00	22.00	4. 331 S.	7.50	7.50	9. 704 S.	244.00, Sup. 4.00	248.00	
1. 284 S.	6.00	6.00	4. 368 S.	40.05, Sup. 2.85	42.90	9. 733 Sup.	1.25	1.25	
1. 294 S.	60.00	60.00	4. 485 Sup.	3.00	3.00	9. 737 S.	15.00	15.00	
1. 306 S.	7.50, Sup. 75c	8.25	4. 623 Sup.	4.00	4.00	9. 759 S.	9.30	9.30	
1. 326 Sup.	4.50	4.50	4. 748 S.	30.00	30.00	9. 778 S.	3.75	3.75	
1. 327 S.	17.50	17.50	4. 21 Ch.	10.00	10.00	9. 794 S.	6.00, Sup. 7.00	13.00	
1. 391 S.	10.00	10.00	4. 28 Sup.	3.75	3.75	9. 801 Sup.	30c	.30	
1. 407 S.	3.00, Sup. 75c	3.75	4. 117 S.	7.50	7.50	9. 4 S.	5.50	5.50	
1. 488 S.	6.00	6.00	4. 556 Sup.	3.00	3.00	9. 90 S.	57.50, Sup. 1.00	58.50	
1. 520 S.	7.50	7.50	4. 567 S.	30.00, Sup. 1.25	31.25	9. 115 S.	3.60	3.60	
1. 548 S.	14.55, Sup. 1.25	15.80	4. 700 Sup.	12.50	12.50	9. 143 S.	6.15, Sup. 30c	6.45	
1. 214 S.	10.25, Sup. 2.70	12.95	4. 706 S.	46.75, Sup. 40c	47.15	9. 195 S.	3.60	3.60	
1. 574 S.	10.50	10.50	4. 731 Sup.	7.00	7.00	9. 359 S.	15.00	15.00	
1. 672 S.	1.20	1.20	5. 52 S.	3.75, Sup. 2.50	6.25	9. 429 S.	1.50	1.50	
1. 736 S.	11.25	11.25	5. 58 S.	2.40	2.40	Benefit money returned			
1. 740 S.	15.00, Sup. 1.00	16.00	5. 82 S.	7.20	7.20	from Locals 701			
1. 755 S.	7.50, Sup. 2.50	10.00	5. 193 S.	16.25, Sup. 20c	16.45	and 40			
1. 344 S.	6.00, Sup. 1.00	7.00	5. 201 S.	37.50, Sup. 75c	38.25	9. 506 S.	45.00	45.00	
2. 164 S.	25.00, Sup. 50c	25.50	5. 220 S.	10.15, Sup. 6.75	16.90	10. 11 S.	2.55	2.55	
2. 210 S.	8.50, Sup. 1.00	9.50	5. 225 S.	1.30, Sup. 10c	1.40	10. 49 S.	15.00	15.00	
2. 324 S.	10.00	10.00	5. 258 S.	10.00	10.00	10. 50 S.	10.80	10.80	
2. 381 S.	7.50, Sup. 1.50	9.00	5. 289 S.	4.05	4.05	10. 83 Sup.	6.50	6.50	
2. 527 S.	9.00	9.00	5. 362 S.	15.00, Sup. 50c	15.50	10. 102 S.	7.50, Sup. 14.20	21.70	
2. 705 S.	750.00, Sup. 11.00	761.00	5. 365 Sup.	1.75	1.75	10. 112 S.	30.00	30.00	
2. 720 S.	150.00	150.00	5. 389 S.	7.50	7.50	10. 180 S.	17.50, Sup. 75c	18.25	
2. 731 S.	150.00, Sup. 3.10	153.10	5. 517 S.	11.25, Sup. 1.50	12.75	10. 261 S.	1.50	1.50	
2. 752 S.	75.00, Sup. 26.00	101.00	5. 748 S.	15.00, Sup. 2.00	17.00	10. 264 S.	17.50, Sup. 20c	17.70	
2. 379 Sup.	3.25	3.25	5. 790 S.	14.50	14.50	10. 266 S.	15.00, Sup. 1.00	16.00	
3. Joint Council of St. Louis, Mo., Sup.	1.75	1.75	5. 30 S.	7.50	7.50	10. 268 S.	9.15, Sup. 50c	9.65	
3. 125 S.	3.50, Sup. 1.50	5.00	5. 179 S.	11.25	11.25	10. 388 S.	3.30	3.30	
3. 191 S.	42.50, Sup. 2.70	45.20	5. 374 S.	7.50	7.50	10. 435 S.	7.25, Sup. 95c	8.20	
3. 206 S.	7.50	7.50	5. 724 S.	15.00	15.00	10. 505 S.	1.50, Sup. 7.50	9.00	
3. 286 S.	7.50, Sup. 1.50	9.00	5. 728 S.	45.00, Sup. 7.25	52.25	10. 549 S.	6.30	6.30	
3. 299 S.	3.00, Sup. 1.25	4.25	5. 764 S.	7.50	7.50	10. 553 S.	100.00, Sup. 12.50	112.50	
3. 402 S.	8.40, Sup. 3.00	11.40	6. 35 S.	10.50	10.50	10. 616 S.	4.50, Sup. 2.75	7.25	
3. 442 Sup.	4.75	4.75	6. 196 S.	15.00, Sup. 1.00	16.00	10. 628 S.	6.00, Sup. 3.50	9.50	
3. 491 S.	17.50	17.50	6. 202 S.	6.00, Sup. 25c	6.25	10. 726 S.	93.55, Sup. 2.75	96.30	
3. 506 S.	15.00	15.00	6. 341 S.	9.00, Sup. 85c	9.85	10. 738 S.	15.00, Sup. 2.50	17.50	
3. 602 S.	4.50	4.50	6. 555 S.	6.75	6.75	10. 743 S.	11.25	11.25	
3. 611 S.	11.25, Sup. 8.00	19.25	6. 607 Sup.	5.75	5.75	10. 753 S.	150.00, Sup. 5.00	155.00	
3. 628 S.	13.50	13.50	6. 682 S.	5.50	5.50	10. 754 S.	15.00, Sup. 5.60	20.60	
3. 708 S.	25.00, Sup. 57.35	82.35	6. 760 S.	12.50, Sup. 9.00	21.50	10. 764 S.	2.25, Sup. 4.00	6.25	
3. 769 S.	9.75	9.75	6. 345 S.	10.15	10.15	10. 767 S.	15.00, Sup. 1.00	16.00	
3. 793 S.	5.00	5.00	6. 755 S.	7.50, Sup. 2.50	10.00	10. 802 S.	3.30, Sup. 20c	3.50	
3. 821 S.	4.85	4.85	6. 789 S.	3.00	3.00	10. 808 S.	5.50	5.50	
3. 280 S.	8.10	8.10	6. 817 S.	2.75, Sup. 5c	2.80	10. 140 S.	8.25, Sup. 25c	8.50	
3. 375 S.	2.25	2.25	6. 369 S.	9.90	9.90	10. 563 S.	12.90	12.90	
3. 469 S.	3.45, Sup. 5c	3.50	8. 47 S.	8.25	8.25	11. 345 Sup.	1.00	1.00	
3. 175 S.	3.00, Sup. 1.00	4.00	8. 72 S.	4.50	4.50	11. 21 S.	15.75	15.75	
3. 251 S.	9.15	9.15	8. 76 S.	9.10, Sup. 1.50	10.60	11. 60 S.	15.00, Sup. 6.75	21.75	
4. 34 S.	2.10, Sup. 20c	2.30	8. 80 Sup.	25c	.25	11. 66 S.	3.45, Sup. 55c	4.00	
4. 62 Sup.	3.00	3.00	8. 109 S.	11.20, Sup. 20c	11.40	11. 96 S.	10.00, Sup. 1.25	11.25	
4. 96 S.	9.50, Sup. 1.25	10.75	8. 157 S.	8.50, Sup. 95c	9.45	11. 249 S.	3.00	3.00	
4. 105 S.	9.00	9.00	8. 190 S.	7.50, Sup. 25c	7.75	11. 328 S.	15.00, Sup. 3.50	18.50	
4. 126 S.	15.00	15.00	8. 230 S.	9.00	9.00	11. 337 S.	3.00	3.00	
			8. 233 S.	15.00	15.00	11. 356 S.	4.50, Sup. 1.25	5.75	
			8. 350 S.	3.75	3.75	11. 440 S.	17.50	17.50	
			8. 392 S.	6.00	6.00	11. 449 S.	40.00, Sup. 8.00	48.00	
			8. 397 S.	4.95, Sup. 5c	5.00	11. 471 S.	3.00	3.00	
			8. 419 S.	2.75, Sup. 70c	3.45	11. 533 S.	3.00	3.00	
			8. 420 S.	5.00, Sup. 25c	5.25	11. 711 S.	96.25, Sup. 17.50	113.75	
			8. 482 S.	7.50	7.50	11. 724 S.	15.00	15.00	
			8. 500 S.	4.20	4.20	11. 760 S.	15.00	15.00	
			8. 512 S.	8.55, Sup. 50c	9.05	11. 812 S.	4.65, Sup. 1.35	6.00	
			8. 546 S.	18.00, Sup. 35c	18.35	11. 252 S.	2.85, Sup. 35c	3.20	
			8. 570 S.	9.00, Sup. 1.00	10.00	11. 405 S.	30.00	30.00	
			8. 586 S.	6.65, Sup. 35c	7.00	11. 635 S.	4.90	4.90	
			8. 636 S.	4.75	4.75	11. 730 S.	6.00	6.00	
			8. 732 S.	75.00, Sup. 4.00	79.00	11. 735 S.	5.00, Sup. 2.00	7.00	
			8. 777 S.	2.25	2.25	11. 742 Sup.	1.00	1.00	
			8. 819 S.	22.15, Sup. 5c	22.20	11. 751 S.	22.50, Sup. 2.35	24.85	
			8. 68 S.	75.00, Sup. 4.00	79.00	11. 48 S.	20.70	20.70	
			8. 108 S.	6.00, Sup. 3.25	9.25	11. 55 S.	5.50	5.50	
			8. 288 S.	15.00	15.00	11. 654 S.	35.50, Sup. 5c	35.55	
			8. 348 S.	7.50, Sup. 2.50	10.00	12. 20 S.	15.00, Sup. 1.00	16.00	
			8. 551 S.	22.50, Sup. 1.25	23.75	12. 28 S.	7.50	7.50	
			9. 16 S.	3.00, Sup. 25c	3.25	12. 84 S.	10.00	10.00	
			9. 70 S.	45.00, Sup. 2.00	47.00	12. 131 S.	5.55, Sup. 4.30	9.85	
			9. 73 S.	13.25, Sup. 1.75	15.00	12. 152 S.	4.20	4.20	
			9. 98 S.	42.50	42.50				

12. 184 S. 7.35	7.35	17. 744 S. 5.00, Sup. 3.25	8.25	23. 319 S. 20.00	20.00
12. 200 S. 2.25	2.25	17. 811 Sup. 5.00	5.00	23. 642 S. 2.25, Sup. 25c.	2.50
12. 286 S. 15.00, Sup. 10.00	25.00	17. 459 S. 66.25, Sup. 8.25	74.50	23. 700 S. 150.00, Sup. 4.00	154.00
12. 307 S. 21.75, Sup. 6.25	28.00	17. 688 S. 3.00	3.00	23. 784 S. 4.50	4.50
12. 326 S. 4.50, Sup. 20c	4.70	17. 164 S. 17.50, Sup. 50c	18.00	23. 227 S. 30.00, Sup. 5.00	35.00
12. 375 S. 3.15	3.15	17. 628 S. 11.00, Sup. 4.50	15.50	23. 743 S. 32.50	32.50
12. 443 S. 7.50	7.50	18. 9 S. 9.75	9.75	23. 780 S. 2.70, Sup. 25c.	2.95
12. 454 S. 7.00, Sup. 6.50	13.50	18. 18 S. 4.50	4.50	24. 147 S. 1.60, Sup. 35c.	1.95
12. 508 S. 3.75, Sup. 66c.	4.41	18. 33 S. 23.85, Sup. 1.00	24.85	24. 224 S. 52.50, Sup. 50c	53.00
12. 613 S. 4.75, Sup. 2.00	6.75	18. 35 Sup. 50c	.50	24. 287 S. 15.00	15.00
12. 664 S. 13.50	13.50	18. 98 Sup. 8.85	8.85	24. 313 S. 17.50, Sup. 50c	18.00
12. 678 S. 18.25, Sup. 3.00	21.25	18. 163 S. 10.00	10.00	24. 337 S. 3.00	3.00
12. 23 S. 1.75, Ch. 10.00	11.75	18. 183 S. 3.75	3.75	24. 372 S. 6.90, Sup. 25c	7.15
12. 91 Ch. 10.00	10.00	18. 212 S. 6.00, Sup. 60c.	6.60	24. 411 S. 7.20, Sup. 3.00	10.20
12. 335 S. 15.00	15.00	18. 232 S. 1.20	1.20	24. 429 S. 3.00, Sup. 2.50	5.50
12. 729 S. 15.00, Sup. 1.50	16.50	18. 327 S. 7.50	7.50	24. 570 S. 9.00, Sup. 25c.	9.25
12. 746 S. 30.00, Sup. 25c	30.25	18. 417 S. 6.75	6.75	24. 617 S. 4.00, Sup. 1.75	5.75
13. 3 S. 4.50	4.50	18. 489 S. 7.50, Sup. 75c.	8.25	24. 659 S. 6.00	6.00
13. 97 S. 3.75	3.75	18. 552 S. 5.15	5.15	24. 697 S. 7.50, Sup. 8.00	15.50
13. 52 S. 3.75, Sup. 1.25	5.00	18. 561 S. 19.75	19.75	24. 708 S. 145.00, Sup.	
13. 157 S. 3.75	3.75	18. 588 S. 15.00, Sup. 84c	15.84	24. 710 S. 100.00, Sup. 7.75	107.75
13. 162 Sup. 1.25	1.25	18. 641 S. 3.75, Sup. 3.25	7.00	24. 733 S. 19.50	19.50
13. 181 Sup. 1.25	1.25	18. 657 S. 7.50	7.50	24. 767 Sup. 1.00	1.00
13. 192 S. 5.50	5.50	18. 702 S. 120.00, Sup.	145.00	24. 140 Sup. 2.50	2.50
13. 262 S. 1.50, Sup. 1.00	2.50	18. 728 S. 7.50	7.50	24. 189 S. 13.50	13.50
13. 271 S. 11.25	11.25	18. 734 S. 75.00	75.00	24. 323 S. 1.80	1.80
13. 292 S. 15.00	15.00	18. 740 S. 7.50	7.50	24. 376 S. 15.00, Sup. 1.25	16.25
13. 382 S. 5.95, Sup. 70c.	6.65	18. 156 S. 13.50	13.50	24. 491 S. 17.50, Sup. 5.00	22.50
13. 384 S. 8.25, Sup. 25c.	8.50	18. 253 S. 10.50, Sup. 63c	11.13	24. 703 S. 67.50, Sup. 2.00	69.50
13. 458 S. 4.95, Sup. 15.05	20.00	18. 669 S. 5.00	5.00	24. 742 S. 45.00	45.00
13. 590 S. 15.10, Sup. 1.50	16.60	18. 374 Sup. 25c	.25	Balance of unexpended	
13. 624 S. 5.05	5.05	18. 755 S. 7.50	7.50	T. N. U. of A.	
13. 653 S. 3.00	3.00	19. 28 S. 1.50, Sup. 3.24	4.74	rent money, Chi-	
13. 678 Sup. 1.75	1.75	19. 54 S. 1.50	1.50	cago office	130.50
13. 724 S. 15.00	15.00	19. 96 Sup. 5.50	5.50	25. Refund of money from	
13. 731 S. 72.50, Sup. 6.00	78.50	19. 296 S. 1.35	1.35	Adams Express	
13. 148 S. 1.30, Sup. 40c.	1.70	19. 305 S. 9.00	9.00	Company	.65
13. 575 S. 15.00, Sup. 6.25	21.25	19. 314 S. 18.15	18.15	25. 41 S. 21.25, Sup. 2.50	23.75
13. 783 S. 2.90	2.90	19. 422 S. 15.00	15.00	25. 52 S. 5.00	5.00
13. 315 S. 4.95, Sup. 5c.	5.00	19. 492 S. 7.75	7.75	25. 63 S. 16.80	16.80
13. 518 S. 3.75, Sup. 1.25	5.00	19. 526 S. 7.50	7.50	25. 68 S. 85.00, Sup. 4.00	89.00
15. 51 S. 9.00, Sup. 75c.	9.75	19. 575 S. 5.00	5.00	25. 94 S. 3.00	3.00
15. 59 Sup. 1.00	1.00	19. 585 S. 2.40	2.40	25. 105 Sup. 75c	.75
15. 99 Ch. 10.00	10.00	19. 610 S. 4.50, Sup. 50c	5.00	25. 151 S. 18.75, Sup. 75c	19.50
15. 121 Sup. 1.50	1.50	19. 611 Sup. 5.00	5.00	25. 154 Sup. 50c	.50
15. 141 S. 3.15	3.15	19. 747 Sup. 3.00	3.00	25. 167 S. 2.85, Sup. 3.50	6.35
15. 202 Sup. 5.00	5.00	19. 53 S. 6.25	6.25	25. 174 S. 4.75, Sup. 25c.	5.00
15. 290 S. 1.95	1.95	19. 114 S. 13.50, Sup. 2.25	15.75	25. 180 S. 15.00	15.00
15. 333 S. 7.50	7.50	19. 405 S. 31.00, Sup. 2.00	33.00	25. 196 S. 15.00, Sup. 2.50	17.50
15. 393 Sup. 3.30	3.30	19. 763 S. 6.00	6.00	25. 282 S. 90c	.90
15. 428 S. 8.10	8.10	19. 8 S. 16.50, Sup. 20c	16.70	25. 325 S. 7.75	7.75
15. 442 S. 9.00	9.00	19. 278 S. 41.70, Sup. 4.35	46.05	25. 506 S. 15.00	15.00
15. 476 S. 5.50, Sup. 1.25	6.75	19. 415 S. 1.00, Sup. 1.13	2.13	25. 771 S. 8.50	8.50
15. 516 S. 10.75	10.75	19. 714 S. 22.20	22.20	25. 479 S. 21.90, Sup. 10c	22.00
15. 554 S. 4.50	4.50	19. 191 S. 85.00, Sup. 6.50	91.50	25. 598 S. 7.50	7.50
15. 589 S. 3.30	3.30	20. 44 S. 4.50	4.50	26. 43 S. 15.00	15.00
15. 607 Sup. 25.00	25.00	20. 57 S. 7.50	7.50	26. 62 S. 18.00	18.00
15. 649 S. 4.20	4.20	20. 122 Sup. 25c	.25	26. 78 S. 4.50	4.50
15. 685 S. 9.50, Sup. 9.00	18.50	20. 126 S. 27.50	27.50	26. 191 Sup. 4.50	4.50
15. 755 S. 7.50, Sup. 50c.	8.00	20. 272 S. 2.40	2.40	26. 252 Sup. 2.37	2.37
15. 774 S. 17.00, Sup. 1.25	18.25	20. 300 S. 3.75	3.75	26. 273 S. 5.10	5.10
15. 521 S. 10.60, Sup. 2.40	13.00	20. 386 S. 10.50, Sup. 1.00	11.50	26. 389 S. 7.50	7.50
16. 210 Sup. 1.50	1.50	20. 430 S. 12.00	12.00	26. 612 S. 7.50	7.50
16. 491 S. 15.00, Sup. 1.75	16.75	20. 532 Sup. 2.00	2.00	26. 750 S. 22.50	22.50
16. 623 S. 7.65	7.65	20. 239 S. 5.40	5.40	26. 793 S. 15.00	15.00
16. 707 S. 60.00, Sup. 2.35	62.35	20. 605 S. 5.75, Sup. 50c	6.25	26. 808 S. 5.00	5.00
16. 781 S. 3.60	3.60	20. 631 S. 30.00	30.00	26. 469 S. 2.25	2.25
16. 716 S. 75.45, Sup. 2.00	77.45	20. 816 S. 2.40	2.40	26. 574 S. 10.45, Sup. 3.50	13.95
16. 721 S. 9.00	9.00	20. 820 S. 1.95	1.95	26. 814 S. 4.50, Sup. 1.50	6.00
16. 724 S. 15.00	15.00	20. 787 S. 3.50	3.50	27. 111 S. 2.50, Ch. 10.00	12.50
16. 165 S. 1.35	1.35	22. 32 S. 3.45	3.45	27. 123 Ch. 10.00	10.00
16. 496 S. 8.85	8.85	22. 69 S. 5.80	5.80	27. 10 S. 6.00	6.00
17. 41 Sup. 2.00	2.00	22. 116 S. 7.50	7.50	27. 46 S. 9.75, Sup. 1.00	10.75
17. 108 S. 7.20	7.20	22. 157 S. 14.25	14.25	27. 9 S. 5.60	5.60
17. 125 S. 1.65, Sup. 50c.	2.15	22. 158 S. 4.50, Sup. 10c.	4.60	27. 152 S. 4.05	4.05
17. 129 S. 6.00, Sup. 50c.	6.50	22. 176 Sup. 3.43	3.43	27. 157 S. 2.00, Sup. 1.00	3.00
17. 166 S. 4.50	4.50	22. 198 S. 17.00	17.00	27. 169 Sup. 2.50	2.50
17. 180 S. 30.00	30.00	22. 256 S. 40.00	40.00	27. 176 Sup. 1.00	1.00
17. 203 S. 3.00, Sup. 50c.	3.50	22. 271 S. 1.50, Sup. 1.50	3.00	27. 190 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.00	8.50
17. 221 S. 15.00	15.00	22. 341 Sup. 18.75	18.75	27. 225 S. 1.45, Sup. 2c.	1.47
17. 245 S. 13.15, Sup. 3.20	16.35	22. 394 S. 4.50	4.50	27. 230 S. 1.50, Sup. 24c	1.74
17. 277 S. 2.25	2.25	22. 413 S. 3.00	3.00	27. 231 S. 11.30, Sup. 20c	11.50
17. 299 Sup. 2.25	2.25	22. 420 S. 3.00	3.00	27. 267 S. 3.00	3.00
17. 342 S. 4.50	4.50	22. 551 S. 26.25, Sup. 1.00	27.25	27. 307 S. 6.00, Sup. 75c	6.75
17. 343 S. 22.50	22.50	22. 686 S. 1.50	1.50	27. 332 S. 1.80	1.80
17. 381 S. 4.50	4.50	22. 725 S. 105.00, Sup. 2.20	107.20	27. 396 S. 14.70	14.70
17. 390 S. 4.50, Sup. 5.00	9.50	22. 748 S. 30.00, Sup. 8.00	38.00	27. 605 Sup. 3.00	3.00
17. 416 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.75	9.25	22. 766 S. 20.40	20.40	27. 800 S. 17.50, Sup. 50c	18.00
17. 423 S. 4.50	4.50	22. 783 S. 1.00	1.00	27. 672 S. 1.20	1.20
17. 506 Sup. 12.50	12.50	22. 797 S. 4.50, Sup. 25c.	4.75	27. 756 S. 2.00, Sup. 2.50	4.50
17. 509 S. 2.55, Sup. 20c.	2.75	22. 815 S. 9.45, Sup. 2.10	11.85	29. Joint Council of San	
17. 573 S. 8.00	8.00	23. 210 S. 7.50, Sup. 3.50	11.00	Francisco, Cal.,	
17. 592 S. 7.00	7.00	23. 101 S. 10.25, Sup.		Sup. 3.50	3.50
17. 644 S. 6.25, Sup. 6.75	13.00	1.50, Ch. 10.00.	21.75	29. 9 S. 9.75, Sup. 2.00	11.75
17. 723 S. 47.40	47.40				

29. 34 S. 2.60	2.60	29. 425 S. 6.00	6.00	29. 681 S. 5.25	5.25
29. 74 S. 8.55, Sup. 80c.	9.35	29. 428 S. 7.50	7.50	29. 722 S. 87.50, Sup. 2.50	90.00
29. 81 S. 7.50	7.50	29. 557 S. 8.00	8.00	29. 724 S. 15.00	15.00
29. 117 S. 7.50	7.50	29. 576 S. 7.50, Sup. 2.00	9.50	29. 756 S. 15.00	15.00
29. 177 S. 9.00, Sup. 2.50	11.50	29. 581 S. 7.50	7.50	29. 768 S. 4.50, Sup. 50c	5.00
29. 205 S. 31.20	31.20	29. 603 S. 9.75	9.75	29. 805 S. 4.50	4.50
29. 229 S. 5.80, Sup. 1.50	7.30	29. 620 S. 8.10	8.10	29. 525 Sup. 3.00	3.00
29. 420 S. 3.00	3.00				

Expenditures.

Ult.	Am't.		
1. T. J. Daniels, first benefit for Local 405	\$2,125.00	8. Cheltenham Press, printing the Magazine	561.75
1. M. J. Pesell, fourth benefit for Local 570	155.00	8. Cheltenham Press, for printing supplies	6.50
1. J. J. Curran, first benefit for Local 126	480.00	9. M. J. Pesell, fifth week's benefit for Local 570	135.00
1. Patrick McGill, one week's salary as organizer	11.00	12. Wm. Rowbotham, on account	25.00
1. Wm. Rowbotham, on account of salary	25.00	13. J. B. Fitzpatrick, on account	78.50
1. Geo. Innis, balance on January account	171.00	13. Patrick McGill, one week's salary as organizer	11.00
1. E. L. Turley, January salary	150.00	13. James J. Dwyer, on account of salary	10.00
1. C. P. Shea, on account	100.00	13. E. L. Turley, railroad fare and expenses to and from Chicago	18.60
2. Wm. Rowbotham, on account	50.00	15. T. J. Daniels, third week's benefit for Locals 405 and 526	2,125.00
2. Indiana Trust Co., rent of office rooms for February	100.00	15. M. J. Dwyer, on account	75.00
2. Western Union Telegraph Co., for messages sent in January	1.17	15. W. H. Crowder, medical service to Mr. Bennett of Kansas City, Mo.	35.00
2. F. J. Mack & Co., varnishing railing in office	4.00	15. Samuel Johnson, on account	75.00
2. Indianapolis Gas Co., office lights	1.71	16. M. J. Pesell, sixth benefit for Local 570	115.00
2. Iliff Stationery Co., office supplies	4.65	16. C. P. Shea, on account	50.00
2. Smith Premier Typewriter Co., office supplies	2.90	16. Geo. J. Mayer, for stencils, seals, etc., bought in January	24.15
2. Frank Shellhouse Co., freight and storage on box of envelopes	1.92	16. Moorman & Geller, for printing supplies	63.40
2. Edward Gould, balance on January account	81.55	16. A. Young, on account	50.00
2. Samuel Johnson, balance on January account	54.85	16. J. Fitzpatrick, on account	100.00
2. Secretary of State of New Mexico, for certificate of registration of emblem	1.50	16. N. W. Evans, on account	100.00
2. Chas. Robb, balance on January account	91.25	17. J. H. Warner, on account	50.00
2. C. F. O'Neill, in full on January account	227.75	17. H. Edwards, benefit for Local 480	100.00
2. M. J. Dwyer, balance on January account	3.20	17. J. B. Fitzpatrick, first week's benefit for Local 551	625.00
2. M. J. Dwyer, on account	75.00	17. Geo. McGinnis, for postage stamps	44.00
2. Frank P. Fall, January account of salary and expenses	155.82	17. Stamps, received from Local 35 on supplies	.50
3. Frank Markey, on account	100.00	20. Hogan Transfer and Storage Co., for draying	1.29
3. N. W. Evans, balance on January account	109.30	20. Chas. Reid, salary to date	40.00
3. J. H. Warner, balance on January account	45.00	20. L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00
3. Geo. McGinnis, for postage stamps	30.00	20. L. Larsen, salary to date	30.00
3. Albert Young, balance on January account	70.79	20. C. Haug, salary to date	30.00
4. Patrick McGill, one week's salary as organizer	11.00	20. M. Pedlow, salary to date	30.00
4. H. K. Sullivan, balance on January account	191.50	20. M. Hawkins, salary to date	30.00
5. Central Union Telephone Co., for rental and long distance service	17.10	20. M. O'Neill, salary to date	30.00
5. Chas. Robb, on account	100.00	20. James J. Dwyer, on acct. of salary	40.00
6. Chas. Reid, salary to date	40.00	20. Patrick McGill, one week's salary as organizer	11.00
6. L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00	20. Albert Young, on account	100.00
6. M. Pedlow, salary to date	30.00	23. T. J. Daniels, fourth week's benefit for Locals 405 and 526	2,125.00
6. M. O'Neill, salary to date	30.00	20. M. J. Pesell, seventh week's benefit for Local 570	115.00
6. L. Larsen, salary to date	27.00	23. J. B. Fitzpatrick, second week's benefit for Local 551	625.00
6. C. Haug, salary to date	27.00	23. Geo. Innis, on account	65.00
6. M. Hawkins, salary to date	30.00	23. C. P. Shea, on account	50.00
6. James J. Dwyer, on account of salary	50.00	23. Wm. Rowbotham, on account	25.00
6. Thos. Martin, December salary and expenses as organizer	120.00	23. M. J. Dwyer, on account	50.00
6. Geo. W. Prescott, October, November and December salary and expenses as organizer	151.15	23. J. E. Toone, salary and expenses as organizer	24.00
6. James A. Duffy, for organizing expenses	2.50	23. S. J. Thompson, salary and expenses as organizer	3.50
6. M. J. Pesell, for expenses while attending to strike in St. Louis, Mo.	11.60	23. Geo. McGinnis, for postage stamps	5.00
6. Postal Telegraph Co., for messages sent in January	61.09	23. Diamond Laundry Co., for towels	.50
8. Stamps received on supplies from Local 80	.25	24. E. L. Turley, railroad fare and expenses to and from Cleveland, O.	21.75
8. T. J. Daniels, second week's benefit for Local 405	2,250.00	24. Moorman & Geller, for printing supplies	43.28
8. Albert Young, on account	100.00	24. Frank Morrison, January per capita tax	418.25
8. Bobbs-Merrill Co., for office supplies	5.55	24. E. F. Dowd, for organizing in Holyoke, Mass.	5.00
		24. Geo. A. Hessler, for organizing Local 820	5.00
		25. Chas. Robb, expense of settling strike of 40 and 701	25.25
		25. Whitehead & Hoag Co., for buttons	734.71
		27. Patrick McGill, one week's salary as organizer	11.00
		29. T. J. Daniels, fifth benefit for Locals 405 and 526	2,125.00
		29. Adams Express Co., expressage	81.47
		29. American Express Co., expressage	4.97
		29. United States Express Co., expressage	1.95